



County Borough of Bury

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

**Principal
School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

1968



G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health - Principal School Medical Officer



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Medical Officer of Health



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1968.

The Mayor—Councillor J. LORD, J.P.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2, 4.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor W. KIRKMAN. 1, 2, 4.

Alderman BUTLER. 1.	Councillor HURST. 2.
Councillor BROOKS. 1.	„ PEARSON. 1.
„ COPE. 4.	„ PHIPPS. 2, 4.
„ DAVIES. 1.	„ SHARPLES. 1, 2.
„ DRIVER. 2.	„ STOTT. 1.
„ FALSHAW. 1, 4.	„ STANDEN. 1.
„ FINNERTY. 2.	

Co-opted Members

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.	Mr. E. THOMASON. 1.
Miss L. A. ROWLAND. 2.	Mr. J. GREENHAHLGH. 1.
Mrs. M. S. SAWTELL. 1.	Dr. R. D. POPHAM. 2.

Sub-Committees

1. Standing Sub.
2. Medical Services Sub.
4. Health, Abattoir.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	B. Kalcev, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer of Health ..	*E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S. *M. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. McLenachan, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon ..	A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), B.Sc.
*Consulting Gynaecologist	G. H. Ellidge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
*Consulting Psychiatrist	L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M.
Dental Surgeon	F. J. Heap, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon	F. M. Heap, B.D.S.
Dental Auxiliary	Mrs. K. M. Admans.
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector ..	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
District Public Health Inspectors ..	A. Hinkley, 8, 9. A. Mather, 8, 9. E. A. Rogers, 8, 9, 10. N. Hardman, 8, 9. G. Klepper, 11. F. Mason, 9, 11 (from 3.9.68).
Smoke Control Survey Assistant ..	F. Leeming
Superintendent Nursing Officer ..	Miss K. Yates, 1, 4, 7.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer ..	Mrs. B. Dunleavy, 1, 2, 4, 7.
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7. Mrs. L. I. Dewhurst, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. L. Shepherd, 1, 2, 4, 7. Mrs. M. Miller, 1, 2, 4. *Mrs. J. Wright, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. P. Hartley, 1, 7. Mrs. M. Atherton, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. C. M. Reynolds, 1, 2, 4 (from 13.9.68).
Tuberculosis Nurses	*Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1, 2. *Mrs. M. Stephenson, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss D. M. Bond, 1.
Municipal Midwives	*Mrs. W. Calleja, 1, 2. Mrs. S. Kealey, 1, 2. Mrs. I. Thomas, 2 (to 4.9.68). Miss M. M. Smith, 2, 5. Mrs. M. B. McIntosh, 2, 3 Mrs. R. M. Buckley, 1, 2 (to 27.9.68). Mrs. P. Pattrick, 1, 2, 7. Mrs. J. Barry, 2 (from 1.11.68).
*Psychologist	Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A.
*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.

STAFF (continued)

Speech Therapist	Mrs. S. M. Boothman.
*Orthoptist	Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.
Chiropodist	*H. Cocker Miss C Raynerd Miss S. P. Cream
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft	Mrs. E Pepper, 1, 2.
Training Centre Superintendent ..	Mr. J. Ramsden.
Training Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.
Senior Mental Welfare Officers ..	A. Hargrave (to 1.12.68). Mrs. E. M. Lloyd.
Mental Welfare Officer	A. Wardle.
Pupil Mental Welfare Officer	Miss A. Mawdsley (to 28.9.68). Miss M. Butterworth (from 1.10.68).
Ambulance Officer	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. G. Tweedale.
Chief Administrative Assistant ..	P. Butterworth.
Administrative Assistants	G. F. Schofield. Miss M. Exley.
Clerical Staff	Miss F. B. Appleby Mrs. E. Leigh. Miss H. Austen (to 3.9.68). Miss K. Turner. Miss J. Harper. Miss M. Jones. Mrs. I. Whitehead (from 11.1.68). Mrs. D. Simpson (from 21.10.68). Mrs. M. Cordwell.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors ..	P. L. Taylor. P. S. Brown.
Welfare Foods Distribution Asst./Clerk	Mrs. N. G. Reynolds.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. S.E.N.
 6. S.R.C.N.
 7. Q.I.D.N.
 8. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
 9. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 10. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
 11. Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

* Part-time.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bury.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of Bury for the year 1968.

A comparison of the statistics given on page nine with the similar table concerning the previous year shows several matters of interest. Both the Stillbirth Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate are reduced. This reflects credit on the various services concerned with maternity and child care both in hospital and in the community, especially in a year when the total live births again increased, making greater demands on those services.

Unhappily deaths from lung cancer again rose, and as it is now quite certain that this is largely preventable disease, efforts must be redoubled to prevent children acquiring the habit of cigarette smoking and to persuade established cigarette smokers to give them up, or at least to change over to the less dangerous pipe or cigar.

There was a considerable increase in deaths due to ischaemic heart disease and a comparison with the previous year's figures is very informative. There are some changes in nomenclature and categories in the table on page twelve, and the figures for "ischaemic heart disease" in 1968 can be compared with those for "Coronary disease, angina", in 1967. The figures show that most of the increase in mortality was in persons aged over 75. It can be seen also that despite its reputation as a disease of the middle aged, there were more deaths in the ten years between the ages of 65 and 75 than in the twenty years between the ages of 45 and 65, and more again over the age of 75.

Deaths from infectious diseases remained at a low level. Even the largest category of infectious disease, influenza, with nine deaths ascribed to it, probably includes a motley collection of virus diseases.

During the year vaccination against measles was commenced, and was made available for administration by general medical practitioners in their own surgeries, as well as at local authority clinics by health department doctors. The vaccine is a modified live virus and is administered by a single injection, normally when the child is about fourteen months of age. It is hoped that the immunity thus conferred will last many years. Needless to say it is only given to children who have never had measles. In spite of considerable publicity, including letters to parents of young school children, the response was disappointing and it is

clear that many eligible children were not brought to our clinics or to their own doctor for the vaccine. The number of cases of measles notified annually has always fluctuated considerably and in Bury has never clearly shown the classical biennial epidemic peak. Cases of measles are still being notified in the Borough, as indeed throughout the country, and it is too early to say whether measles vaccination is having any effect in reducing the incidence of the disease.

During the year adaptations were completed in rented premises at Christ Church, Walmersley and Child Health Clinic Sessions were commenced on July 25th. They are held every Thursday afternoon and are well attended. It is intended that a purpose-built clinic will eventually replace the rented church premises.

Progress in completing the Council's Slum Clearance programme continues to be maintained. 120 unfit houses were represented and 145 unfit houses demolished during the year and a further 67 unfit houses were in course of preparation for representation to the Council or other action to ensure their demolition, leaving 543 still to receive similar consideration by Council before 1973.

This has been achieved despite the relatively unknown local feature this year whereby as a result of objections received from property owners two Public Inquiries were held into Clearance Areas subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Council during the previous year and five Clearance Areas represented this year, of which only one was subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, have been subject of subsequent Public Inquiries. In each case the Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The anticipated Public Inquiry into the Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, 1967, was cancelled when objections were withdrawn and the Order was confirmed on 1st August. When it becomes operative on 1st July, 1969, seven-tenths of the Council's present smoke control programme will be operative, although other areas of the Borough require to be similarly controlled following completion of the present programme in 1973. Delays in completing the existing programme arose in 1963, due to scarcity of supplies of cheaper solid smokeless fuels and objections being received to the Bury (No. 6) and Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Orders in 1966 and 1967.

There has also been an appreciable reduction in the recorded amount of industrial smoke emitted ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$ compared with previous year).

The long established high standard of quality and purity of milk supplied within the Borough has been maintained throughout a further year.

The ready co-operation of two local milk producers, of whom only one is sited within the Borough, in eradicating suspected brucella infection within their dairy herds without invoking compulsory powers is appreciated.

The initial inspection of all premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, was completed during the year. This was mainly due because during the last three months of the year the increased establishment of public health inspectors granted by Council in 1963 for this purpose was finally achieved.

The unauthorised use of both Council and private land by itinerant caravanners has increased during the year, an additional fifty-four caravans using four additional sites on nine further occasions compared with 1967.

The removal of these trespassers has placed increased very onerous duties upon public health inspectors and other Council officers and employees which are exceedingly time consuming.

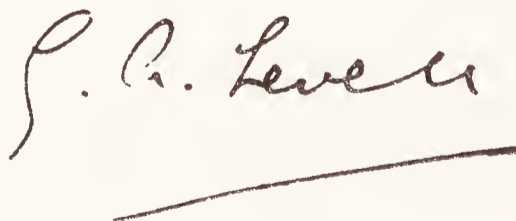
The full implementation of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, appears to be the only immediate solution to this problem which is nation wide. Even implementation of the Act will not completely resolve this matter as the management of any Council Caravan Sites and continued removal of itinerant caravanners from unauthorised sites will create further problems of a time consuming nature.

The abatement of outstanding notices served in respect of conversion of existing insanitary ashpits and wallbins will ensure that during 1969 all premises within the Borough will be supplied solely with dustbins for storage of refuse.

I should like to end by expressing my thanks to my staff for their continuing loyalty and hard work and to the Health Committee for their encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. A. Leveson', is written above a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

8th November, 1969.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1968.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	....	....	....	Latitude	53° 36'N	Longitude	2° 18'W	
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures									
Rainfall (inches)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46.39
Area in Acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,434
Population—(Census 1961)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60,149
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1968)								65,960
Persons per acre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.87
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1961)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,960
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1961)									21,067
New Houses Certified 1968	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	526
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1968	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1968	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,719
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£2,153,937
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£8,550
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	906
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)							13.73
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions								64.01
Average Death-rate (1964 - 1968)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.01
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.16
Cancer Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.87
Respiratory Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.72
Tuberculosis (all forms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.01
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Live Births (Male 671 : Female 620) (Legitimate 1163 : Illegitimate 128)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,291
Birth-rate (per 1000 of population)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.55
Average Birth Rate (1964 - 1968)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.92
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births								9.91
Still-Births—(Male 14 : Female 10) (Legitimate 23 : Illegitimate 1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.25
Total Live and Still-Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,315
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Infant Mortality Rates :									
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births							17.81
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.77
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46.80

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live births)	10.06
Early „ „ „ (per 1,000 total live births)	10.06
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	28.13
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.9
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.9
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	18.0

Births.—The birth-rate in Bury for 1968 was 19.55 per 1,000 and is 0.31 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1968 was 16.9 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The Bury death-rate per 1,000 of population for 1968 was 13.73. There were altogether a total of 1,289 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 490 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 799, to which must be added 107 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 906.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past five years :—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1964	28	22
1965	31	25
1966	15	11
1967	28	23
1968	23	18
Average for 5 years	—	—20

STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of still-births, and the rate per 1,000 births during the past five years :—

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1964	25	19.68
1965	23	17.84
1966	31	23.09
1967	26	20.50
1968	24	18.25
Average for 5 years	—	—19.87

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1968.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.								
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
All Causes Certified	906	23	1	2	5	26	202	239	408
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Syphilis and its Sequelae	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
" " lung, bronchus	36	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	3
" " breast	14	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	2
" " uterus	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1
Leukaemia,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other malignant neoplasms	62	...	...	...	...	4	19	21	18
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Anaemias	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mental Disorders	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2
Hypertensive Disease	17	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease	222	...	...	...	...	2	59	67	94
Other heart disease	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	32
Cerebrovascular Disease	152	...	...	...	...	3	24	39	86
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	98	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	78
Influenza	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Pneumonia	50	3	...	...	...	1	6	9	31
Bronchitis and Emphysema	56	...	...	...	...	2	14	25	15
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	15	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Congenital Anomalies	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor vehicle accidents	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1
All other accidents	19	5	...	1	2	3	...	1	7
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries... ..	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
All other External Causes	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	906	23	1	2	5	26	202	239	408

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1908.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1968	65,960	13.73	19.55	18	20	47	18.25	Nil	Nil
1967	64,540	12.37	19.24	23	25	25	20.50	Nil	0.01
1966	63,620	13.04	20.60	11	12	Nil	23.09	Nil	0.04
1965	62,710	12.80	20.18	25	27	33	17.84	Nil	0.04
1964	62,080	13.14	20.05	22	24	11	19.68	Nil	0.01
1963	61,740	14.69	19.59	21	21	27	17.05	Nil	0.03
1962	61,120	14.79	18.80	26	22	86	17.10	0.85	0.03
1961	60,270	15.08	17.67	27	20	35	17.51	0.92	0.01
1960	59,290	14.79	17.56	13	14	Nil	25.28	Nil	0.05
1959	58,230	14.34	16.59	31	26	72	26.21	Nil	0.03
1958	58,090	15.13	15.61	24	20	86	23.68	Nil	0.07
1957	58,210	13.59	15.51	27	24	65	21.67	Nil	0.10
1956	58,210	13.74	15.03	17	14	62	16.85	Nil	0.05
1955	58,140	14.40	14.40	37	38	Nil	30.12	Nil	0.21
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877 - 1968 (continued.)

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants per 1000 Live Births	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Phthisis
only

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1968 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1956	58,210	875	15.03	1,046	17.97	365	119	15	17	800	13.74
1957	58,210	903	15.51	1,053	17.93	371	118	25	27	791	13.59
1958	58,090	907	15.61	1,109	19.09	349	119	22	24	879	15.13
1959	58,230	966	16.59	1,029	17.67	323	129	29	31	835	14.34
1960	59,290	1041	17.56	1,132	19.09	377	122	14	13	877	14.79
1961	60,270	1066	17.67	1,169	19.39	386	126	29	27	909	15.08
1962	61,120	1149	18.80	1,151	18.83	392	145	30	26	904	14.79
1963	61,740	1210	19.59	1,150	18.62	389	146	26	21	907	14.69
1964	62,080	1245	20.05	1,054	16.01	365	127	28	22	816	13.14
1965	62,710	1266	20.18	1,008	16.07	343	138	31	25	803	12.80
1966	63,620	1311	20.60	1,135	17.84	423	118	15	11	830	13.04
1967	64,540	1242	19.24	1,121	17.36	441	119	28	23	799	12.37
1968	65,960	1291	19.55	1,289	19.54	490	107	23	18	906	13.73

Area of District in acres (land and water) 7,434

Total population at all ages 60,149
Average number of persons per house 3.0

At Census of 1961.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
YEAR 1968.**

	Birth Rate (Crude)	Death Rate (Crude)	Infantile Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births).		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.9	11.9	18	14	25	0.18	0.06	0.24
Birkenhead	17.5	12.0	26.0	17.0	29.0	—	—	—
Burnley	15.78	15.67	18.14	24.14	33.79	0.80	—	0.80
Bury	19.55	13.73	17.81	18.25	28.13	—	—	—
Halifax	17.10	14.60	29.16	17.04	28.60	—	—	—
Liverpool	17.2	11.6	22.1	18.2	30.7	0.083	—	0.083
Manchester	17.81	12.68	26.36	15.86	29.88	—	—	—
Oldham	17.69	14.92	24.86	21.8	38.02	—	—	—
Preston	17.95	13.1	25.81	14.83	24.89	0.53	—	0.53
Rochdale	19.25	13.58	24.65	18.24	30.86	—	—	—
St. Helens...	19.0	12.8	25.7	17.2	33.9	—	—	—
Stockport	18.10	13.01	22.37	15.08	28.22	—	—	—
Wigan	18.9	13.1	19.0	19.0	29.0	0.017	—	0.017

RAINFALL

Bury Corporation Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
January ...	5.25	5.09	4.24	0.35	1.43	4.18	1.76	2.55	5.14	inches
February	2.49	3.44	3.06	0.38	1.14	0.25	6.57	3.05	1.96	„
March ...	1.05	1.36	1.77	2.87	3.79	1.58	1.93	1.78	3.57	„
April ...	2.40	3.93	4.05	2.90	2.78	2.62	3.96	1.34	2.50	„
May... ..	2.06	2.31	2.63	2.30	3.44	3.27	4.47	5.71	4.27	„
June ...	1.87	2.20	0.74	4.02	2.24	2.47	3.98	3.58	3.95	„
July ...	7.09	3.62	2.90	2.02	4.56	4.18	3.13	3.67	3.29	„
August ...	5.49	5.41	6.17	4.26	3.85	2.88	4.34	5.46	2.03	„
September	2.88	3.52	3.31	4.26	1.93	6.80	2.75	4.85	8.76	„
October ...	4.81	4.81	1.89	3.58	2.95	2.26	4.56	7.22	6.28	„
November	6.16	2.80	1.85	5.27	3.39	3.48	3.98	3.41	3.48	„
December	4.05	3.36	3.99	0.85	5.68	10.03	5.54	2.67	1.16	„
TOTAL	<u>45.60</u>	<u>41.85</u>	<u>36.60</u>	<u>33.06</u>	<u>37.18</u>	<u>44.00</u>	<u>46.97</u>	<u>45.29</u>	<u>46.39</u>	„

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN BURY

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year		Total
										M.	F.	
All causes	14	—	—	—	14	4	2	2	1	17	6	23
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
Congenital Heart disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other diseases of												
Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oesophageal Artresia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxiation	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	1	5
Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gastroenteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL	14	—	—	—	14	4	2	2	1	17	6	23

SECTION 2.

I.

LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL

1.—Administration.

Health Committee

The Health Committee, constituted in accordance with Part II of the 4th Schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946, shall consist of 15 members of the Council, exclusive of the Mayor, and 8 co-opted members with power to vote. Two of the co-opted members shall be appointed by the Education Committee, two by the Local Hospital Management Committee, two by the Executive Council, and two (preferably Medical Practitioners) by the Health Committee from persons interested in Public Health.

Staff.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also the Principal School Medical Officer), assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Superintendent Nursing Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, with the Medical Officer of Health, to ensure co-ordination of the services.

Specialist advice is available to the Medical Officer from various Consultants in specialities appointed on a part-time basis.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee, and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Paediatric Outpatients' Department at the Bury General Hospital. Mental Health Workers attend at certain Hospital outpatients and visit hospital discharges on request.

3.—Joint use of Staff.

Health Visitors and Mental Welfare Officers of the local authority attend some outpatients' sessions at Bury General Hospital and Fairfield General Hospital. Several hospital consultants hold clinic sessions in their respective specialities on local authority premises. The Orthoptist is jointly employed by the Hospital Management Committee and the local authority. General practitioners are employed on a sessional basis performing school medical inspections, infant welfare clinics and medical examination of Corporation employees.

Voluntary Organisations.

(a) District Nursing is carried out by the Bury District Nursing Association (affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing) on an agency basis. This is administered from the Health Department at the Town Hall, where the Local Committee meets. Local Authority representatives are members of the Committee.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, etc.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers. The W.R.V.S. has a children's clothing exchange which proves very beneficial, their members help the department in a variety of ways. The "Meals-on-Wheels" scheme is particularly valuable.

(c) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The local authority makes an annual grant and commencing in the financial year 1968-69 the basis of the grant was changed from a fixed contribution of £150 per annum to a per capita grant of £7 10s. 0d. Normally approximately 70 Bury cases are dealt with annually so an amount of £525 was included in the Health Committee Estimates for the 1968-69 financial year. This grant is additional to contributions towards the maintenance of individual cases in mother and baby homes. There is good liaison between the Health Department and the Bury and District Moral Welfare Committee as well as liaison at a working level between the Moral Welfare Worker and Health Visitors and other officers.

(d) The N.S.P.C.C., through its Inspector, is in frequent contact with the Health Department.

Health Education.

This is nowadays one of the major responsibilities of a Health Department and in fact the largest Local Health Authorities employ a full-time Health Education Officer, often a Health Visitor by training. Although it has not been necessary to appoint a full-time officer in Bury, nevertheless a good deal of work has been done. Regular antenatal lectures are given to expectant mothers by a midwife and lectures and discussions have been given by medical staff and health visitors to various groups on a variety of health topics.

Health Visitors continued health education on an individual basis in the course of their clinics and home visits and as usual much of their efforts were directed to achieving a high acceptance rate for immunisation and vaccination against various infectious diseases. They are achieving considerable success in this by their efforts. Dental health education to school classes was a regular feature during the year. It was given by a member of the school dental staff.

We continued to give practical instruction to student nurses and university students of social administration.

PARTICULAR SERVICES

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Particulars of these Services are given in Section 7.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operated from the Health Department at the Town Hall, Bury.

A house in Manchester Road, near the Town Hall is divided into three furnished flats and let to Health Department nurses or Health Visitor Students who require them, on a weekly rent.

The general practitioners make requests for District Nurses direct to the Health Department. A nurse is on duty until 9 p.m. at the Health Department and telephone messages from doctors can be left at the Ambulance Depot up till 9 p.m., when the nurse on duty takes her last calls for the day.

On discharge from hospital, when a District Nurse is required, the hospitals give a discharge notice giving particulars of the illness and type of home nursing required. In case of urgency instructions are received by telephone. The district nurses have been able to deal with all calls made on them. Complicated nursing equipment such as electrically operated beds and air beds are supplied as required.

The following figures are given for the year's work :—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	331
Number of new patients during the year	1,093
Number of visits during the year	35,754
Number of patients on register at 31st December	377

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1968.

	Cases	DISPOSAL				Still on Register	Visits
		Con-valescent	Hosp-ital	Death	Other Causes		
Bronchitis & Chest ...	60	17	15	7	11	10	962
Diabetes	32	5	4	1	7	15	2463
Blood Diseases....	234	32	14	11	43	134	6463
Cerebral	81	9	24	19	7	22	2759
Senility	141	14	40	39	16	32	3253
Cardiac	44	6	7	9	2	20	1189
Surgical	321	192	32	11	38	48	7898
Gynaecological....	25	9	—	—	4	12	272
Neoplasm	44	4	14	21	3	2	1325
Intestinal	121	43	41	12	18	7	1015
Prep. for X-ray	74	2	72	—	—	—	226
Rheumatoid Arthritis	41	9	6	1	11	14	1145
Nervous Conditions	54	5	7	—	5	37	3245
Skin	4	2	1	—	—	1	28
Medical	144	45	28	17	32	22	3134
Tuberculosis ...	4	2	1	—	—	1	377
Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children (under 5 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1424	396	306	148	197	377	35754

The Bury Branch of the Q.I.D.N. is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association Training Home. During 1968 four nurses underwent Queen's training.

Attachment Scheme.

A scheme of attachment of District Nurses to the practices of several general practitioners was started during 1967. The intention of this system is not to provide ancillary help in the surgery but to enable the District Nurse to work in closer co-operation with the doctor. Already it has proved a success.

There is no night nursing service, although messages are received for the days work up till 9 p.m. Night sitters are supplied as required. So far all requests have been met.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from The Medical Comforts Depot in the Health Department at the Town Hall.

The Department holds a stock of elbow crutches, wheel chairs, and certain other items most commonly requested. These have been generously supplied by the Bury District Nursing Association, together with more complex nursing equipment such as an Edgerton electrically controlled adjustable bed and two Zimmer patient hoists.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Details of the work done with reference to this form of protection against infectious disease is given in Section 6.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Number calls dealt with	39,813
Number general removals	37,972
Number of Accident cases	1,841

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor) (Day 417 ; Night 130)	547
Motor accidents	152
Works accidents	170
Home accidents	972

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,676
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,488
Transfer between hospitals	1,321
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	14,818
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	44
Maternity cases, hospital admission	382
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	75
Municipal Midwives	102
Accidents	1,841
Mental cases	16,967
Mortuary cases	25
Infectious Diseases	8
Emergencies	37
To Railway Stations	29
	39,813

Patients removed annually.

Year	Total cases		
1946	6,465	Increase	579 on previous year
1947	7,605	„	1,140 „
1948	8,486	„	881 „
1949	12,556	„	4,070 „
1950	14,097	„	1,541 „
1951	13,503	Decrease	594 „
1952	14,108	Increase	605 „
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180 „
1954	13,914	Increase	986 „
1955	15,116	„	1,202 „
1956	13,747	Decrease	1,369 „
1957	14,713	Increase	966 „
1958	22,302	„	7,589* „
1959	24,277	„	1,975 „
1960	31,984	„	7,707† „
1961	33,173	„	1,189 „
1962	33,197	„	24 „
1963	32,973	Decrease	224 „
1964	33,281	Increase	308 „
1965	35,135	„	1,854 „
1966	38,179	„	3,044 „
1967	40,375	„	2,196 „
1968	39,813	Decrease	562 „

* Part of this increase is due to an alteration in the method of recording outpatient attendances. They are now recorded as two journeys (i.e. there and return).

† A large increase here is due to extended facilities provided for the Mental Health Services which are developing. Transport is provided to take patients to the Training Centres and also as day patients to hospitals.

The personnel of the Bury Ambulance Service comprises the ambulance officer, his deputy, twenty-five ambulancemen, sitting-case driver-attendants and ambulance attendants, and one mechanic. There was a minimum of four crews available by day and one and a half crews at night.

The year saw a small decrease in the number of removals but the general trend over the years has been an increase in the work of the service and all the signs are that this trend will continue. There is also a long-term tendency to an increase in journeys into and across Manchester and it is now commonplace for two or three vehicles to be engaged on these time-consuming tasks.

The use of radio control has now made it unnecessary to keep a vehicle and its crew standing by at the Depot to deal with emergency calls. Indeed, for much of the working day all roadworthy vehicles are out of the depot and are kept extremely busy.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis**. (See Section 6)

(2) **Illness generally**. Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment. These requirements have been met by the Local Authority.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, health inspectors, and social workers, (b) through liaison with other departments, e.g., Housing and Education, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations such as the Manchester Committee on Cancer working in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

Cervical Cytology.

In March, 1966, a new service was commenced to prevent cancer of the neck of the womb by examination of smears. It was discovered some years ago by Papanicolaou that cells from the neck of the womb showed suspicious changes many years before cancer actually developed. A simple technique has been devised which consists of scraping the neck of the womb with a wooden spatula and smearing this on to a glass slide. The slide is then examined microscopically for the presence of suspicious cells. The process of obtaining the smears is quite painless and takes only a minute or two.

	The Wylde Clinic	Sunnybank Clinic
No. of Clinics	30	12
No. of smears taken ...	239	86
No. referred for further investigation		1

The procedure if suspicious cells are found in the smear is to refer the patient to the gynaecological out-patients department at Fairfield General Hospital. Here a consultant will examine her and arrange for further investigation and any necessary preventive measures.

Married women aged 35 or over are strongly advised to have the test which should be repeated every three years. In fact cancer of the cervix does occasionally occur below this age and it has not been our policy to turn younger married women away if they request the test.

Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority :—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1968, 33 whole-time and 6 part-time home-helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The amount of assistance available during the year was limited by a financial ceiling fixed by the Council. This was fixed on a realistic view of the urgent needs of patients.

The number of cases attended are as follows :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Maternity Cases ...	22	20	19	31	19	26	32	42	26	18
Sickness Cases ...	76	112	82	67	85	96	76	75	58	105
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ...	379	374	403	455	451	469	450	459	471	453
Total cases attended	477	506	504	553	555	591	558	576	555	576
Old cases on books at 1st January	319	327	283	353	375	408	363	362	343	359
New cases during year	172	158	221	200	180	183	195	214	212	221

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

The standard charge shall be 6s. 6d. per hour.

Applicants may apply for the charge to be reduced in accordance with the following scale :—

1. From the gross weekly income of applicants as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (total income in the case of husband and wife living together and including Family Allowances) deduct :—

- (i) Rent and rates.
 - (ii) Compulsory National Insurance.
 - (iii) An allowance of £5 1s. 0d. for each adult or £7 19s. 0d. for two adults over pension age. £4 11s. 0d. for each adult. £7 9s. 0d. for two adults under pension age.
 - (iv) An allowance which varies according to age for each dependent child.
 - (v) A household domestic allowance of 30s. 0d.
2. Of the remaining net income the following amounts are taken :—

- Quarter of the first £.
 - Three-eighths of the second £.
 - Half of the third £.
 - Three-quarters of the fourth and all of the remainder.
3. Add ten per cent. to the figure calculated at 2 above to cover travelling time, etc.
4. The resultant figure represents the charge for twenty hours' attendance.
5. No charge to be made to applicants whose income consists solely of National Insurance pensions, or such pensions supplemented by National Assistance benefits.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Social Worker, General Practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Borough Analyst Laboratory, Manchester.

The above Laboratories offer a very complete service as and when required.

The following specimens bacteriologically examined for the Health Department :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Faeces	123	165	—	288
Cream	1	10	—	11
Frozen Egg	—	2	—	2
Fuel	—	2	—	2
(Smoke Nuisance)				

In addition a large number of specimens are sent in directly by general medical practitioners.

The results of examinations of water, food etc. are given in Section 3 of this report.

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are still treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics administered by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. 061-764 2444.

Westbourne Post Operative Unit, Helmshore, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 3988.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Road, Bury. Tel. 061-764 3335/6.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. 061-764 4172.

Aitken Hospital, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. 061-764 6081.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. 061-723 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 5151.

Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. 061-764 2444.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 12 Tithebarn Street, Bury. (Phone : 061-764 5252/3).

The following information is extracted from the Report on the work of the Executive Council during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1969.

Doctors : 81 principals (of whom 24 were resident in Bury).

Dentists : 13 principals, and 1 assistant.

Chemists : 16 chemists or firms of chemists, with 18 shops. 5 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners : 3.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 16.

Dispensing Opticians : 1 firm employing 1 dispensing optician.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification, Bury is regarded as a "designated" area, with effect from the 9th October, 1967. A designated area is one which is under-doctored.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £151,402.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £228,721, in addition to which patients contributed £16,686.

The general dental services cost £66,452, and in addition patients paid £15,962. Consideration was given to 5 applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures or orthodontic appliances, involving a total cost of £28, of this amount the Council bore £23.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £24,496, and patients contributed an additional £14,003.

The gross cost of administration was £15,095.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1968 under this Section.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Snodgrass, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following three Sections of the Report :—

SECTION 3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by Public Health Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken.

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	2,919	678	267	437	257
Noise Nuisance	142	1	1	1	2
Land and Tips	16	—	—	—	—
Offensive Smells	75	2	4	—	—
Vermin	219	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	148	65	63	31	29
Tents, Vans and Sheds	231	62	62	61	61
Houses in multiple occupation	42	28	11	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	13	—	—	—	—
Schools	8	—	—	—	—
Entertainment houses	4	—	—	1	1
Ashes Accommodation	148	21	9	20	20
Accumulations	342	84	74	84	81
Animals or Birds	19	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	20	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	7	5	4	10	7
Piggeries	17	3	1	—	—
Rats and Mice	174	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	520	172	163	96	93
Tested	120	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	2	—	—	—	—
Closets—Water... ..	79	176	107	107	69
Pails or Privies	74	7	1	—	—
Cesspools	4	1	1	1	1
Septic Tanks	1	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	46	—	—	2	2
Public Conveniences	10	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	14	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	27	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	16	—	—	—	—
Markets	116	—	—	—	—
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	657	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	837	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	161	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises	2,524	73	17	99	24
Food Inspection	183	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses - Factory	5	—	—	—	—
—Non-Factory	2	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	17	1	1	—	—
Licensed Premises	5	—	—	—	—
Offices and Business Premises	433	464	131	340	119
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	11	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Acts	2,349	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Produce Grading & Marketing Act	40	—	—	—	—
Weeds Act... ..	8	1	1	—	—
Offensive Trades	3	—	—	—	—
Factories (with mechanical power) (without mechanical power)	20 1	8 —	4 —	7 —	2 —
Outworkers	20	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	10	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	412	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	22	—	—	—	—
Housing—Consolidated Regs. 1932	180	—	—	—	—

Other Visits	1,212	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	123	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	28	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	2	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	10	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	47	7	7	7	7
Premises Visited	45	—	—	—	—
Smoke Control Area Premises ...	4,256	52	52	—	52
" " "—Observations	2	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	682	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	8	—	—	—	—
Watercourses	31	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	885	—	—	—	—
Interviews— Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	886	—	—	—	—
Samples—Food and Drugs—					
Formal	225	—	—	—	—
Informal	114	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act— ...					
Formal	31	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—					
Informal	9	—	—	—	—
Water—					
Bacteriological	45	—	—	—	—
Chemical	16	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—					
T. B. Exam.	22	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	128	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	168	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	8	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	3	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	73	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22,563	1,909	979	1,301	824

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

No. of informal notices served	689
No. of informal notices complied with	597
No. of statutory notices served	290
No. of statutory notices complied with	226
No. of nuisances or defects abated on informal notices	1,200
No. of nuisances or defects abated on statutory notices ..	101
No. of enquiries answered under Land Charges Act ..	2,500

These recorded enquiries relate to official enquiries usually made on conveyance or when property is offered on sale or lease. The number of such enquiries have progressively increased during recent years, entailing additional duties in searching departmental records. There is abundant evidence that the greater percentage of existing dwellings, other than Council houses, are rapidly becoming owner/occupied.

Total number of complaints received	1,251
No. of complaints referred to other corporation departments	122

Forty-four drains were cleared of obstruction in default of owners and occupiers of premises under the provisions of Section 146, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 16, Clean Air Act, 1956, against a car-breaker in respect of a nuisance arising from the burning of motor-car bodies on open land. The Borough Justices found the case proved and granted the Council a Nuisance Order directing the offender to abate the nuisance and prevent any recurrence thereof.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	388	25	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	3	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	11	1	—	—
TOTAL	416	29	4	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	2	—	2	—

Outworkers.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received	10
No. of visits to Outworkers' premises	20
No. of Outworkers employed in the Borough	30

Thirteen are engaged in the making of wearing apparel. Seventeen are engaged in the making of Christmas stockings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The provisions of the Bolton Water Order, 1961, became operative on the 1st April, 1963, by which the water resources of the former Irwell Valley Water Board are vested in Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department. The County Borough is supplied from mains passing through the area, which come from five different sources of upland surface water. All houses supplied derive their water direct from the mains.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, Bolton Corporation Waterworks, for the following information:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality (b) in quantity	(a) Yes (b) Yes
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	Raw Water. 684 Chemical Examinations 684 partial 7 complete Water going into supply. 1416 Chemical examinations 1416 partial 9 complete All satisfactory
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis	Results — No significant plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination	Nil Found
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains (a) Direct to houses (b) By means of standpipes	(a) 99.77% (b) Nil

The details in paragraph (2) concerning bacteriological and chemical analysis relate to the whole of the supply area including the County Borough.

The following extensions and renewals of water main were carried out in 1968.

Size	Existing Property	New Property	Other Development	Renewals
2in. dia.	149 yards	2,283 yards	—	—
3in. dia.	221 yards	1,112 yards	—	—
4in. dia.	165 yards	489 yards	—	—
6in. dia.	132 yards	128 yards	—	—
8in. dia.	99 yards	—	—	—
12in. dia.	142 yards	—	—	—
18in. dia.	398 yards	—	—	—

Fluoride content of town's water is equivalent to 0.05 parts per million fluorine.

WATER SAMPLING BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Sources of Supply	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	6	—	11	1	18
Private Wells and Springs	4	1	13	2	20
Total No. of Samples ...	10	1	24	3	38

One sample of water taken from a farmhouse supplied from town's mains and reported to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination was supplied by statutory undertakers through a third party service pipe. Flushing of this private service pipe resulted in subsequent samples being reported to be satisfactory.

Two samples of water taken from a disused private well on a stock farm, submitted for bacteriological examination were reported to be unsatisfactory. The results of the sample reports were reported to the occupier of the farm concerned. The well remains disused.

One sample of water from a private spring supplying a dwelling far removed from town's mains submitted for chemical analysis was reported to contain excess iron in suspension. Investigation proved that spring delivers water from two sources, one containing iron and the other being alkali. The combination of the two sources of supply accounts for the amount of iron in suspension. The owner of the premises was advised of this report.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Eighteen samples of water were obtained from three swimming baths within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Pathologist reports all samples to be satisfactory.

Twelve samples of water were taken from an open air public bathing pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. Eleven samples were reported by the Pathologist to be of acceptable standard. The bathing pool is supplied with water from a natural upland surface source and is daily chlorinated manually. The cause of the unsatisfactory sample was excessive use of the pool during admirable weather conditions.

PROVISION OF SEPARATE WATER SERVICES.

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of providing separate water services to houses previously supplied by joint water services or "string pipes" when the supply is insufficient within the terms of Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Section 30, Water Act, 1945.

In these cases Bolton Corporation Waterworks will renew or lay new town's mains to readily accessible points to facilitate this work, where necessary, free of cost.

No. of new water services provided	4
No. of grants paid	4

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from town's mains is 0.23%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from town's mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all new-constructed drainage so far as it is practicable.

No. of premises where drainage was totally reconstructed	23
No. of premises where new drainage was provided	42
No. of premises where new sinks were provided	2

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Since 1st April, 1967, the Council have made a payment of £20 towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to those of the fresh water flushing type unless such work is already subject to grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

No. of grants paid towards the cost of converting insanitary closets to fresh waterclosets	15
No. of insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	27
No. of new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	68

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,862
No. of Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins ..	18
No. of Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	4
No. of insanitary ashpits and wallbins converted to dustbins	3

The Council have operated a dustbin maintenance and renewal scheme since April, 1950, the dustbins supplied being to B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet standard.

Dustbins of three cubic feet capacity are, however, supplied to premises situate in smoke control areas.

The Health Committee provided free dustbins in replacement of ashpits and wallbins converted in accordance with the Council's specification.

TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	2	3	—	5
(b) Pail Closets	1	—	10	—	—	11
(c) Waste Water Closets	4	3	1	—	—	8
Privy Closets converted to Pail Closets	—	—	13	3	—	16
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	8	8
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Water Closets	39	32	17	22	19	129
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	258	220	51	33	37	599
(b) Factories and other Premises ...	50	18	55	38	31	192
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and premises ...	347	270	123	93	95	928
Fixed Ashpits, etc. converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	—	—	—	4	4
(b) Dry Ashpits	66	29	22	18	1	136
(c) Wallbins	3	2	6	3	2	16
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, etc.)	105	37	48	27	35	252

Types and Number of Conveniences in the Borough.

No. of Waterclosets	28,606
No. of Waste Waterclosets	627
No. of Dustbins	26,746
No. of Wallbins	5
No. of Ashpits	57
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences on Building Sites, etc.	92
No. of Privy Middens	4

68 Pail closets are in connection with dwellings sited considerable distance from public sewers.

The remaining pail closets are due for demolition under Clearance Order procedure under the Housing Act, 1957. Work of converting the remaining four privy middens to fresh waterclosets was commenced early in 1969.

PET ANIMALS.

8 premises are licensed under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner. One new premises was licensed during the year. Three Boarding Establishments are also licensed and are kept satisfactorily.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	3
No. of samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	5

All samples were certified by the Prescribed Analyst to conform to prescribed standards.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	3
--	---

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	13
No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	33

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

A disinfestation service free of charge to all dwellinghouses is provided.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenant's effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure. The number of such houses showing evidence of vermin or rodent infestation is progressively declining rapidly.

The disinfectants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosene or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gam-mexane powder.

In some cases where an alternative treatment has been desirable 10% preparations of chlordane and lethane have proved effective.

Total No. of houses disinfested	118
Total No. of council houses disinfested	44

Number of houses infested :—

Bed bugs	15
Cockroaches	45
Other vermin	58
No. of food and other premises disinfested	12

In addition 89 houses due for demolition under the Housing Acts were disinested before the removal of the tenants to alternative accommodation, and again before the demolition of the houses.

Average quantity of materials used per case :—

Liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy)	0.97 gals.
Powder 10% D.D.T. (Geigy)	3.29 lbs.
Total No. of visits re vermin infestation	342

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered Authorised Sellers of Part II Poisons ..	69
No. of registered premises	49

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of informal samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	11
No. of Informal Samples of Feeding Stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	1

All were reported to comply with the provisions of the Act.

NOISE NUISANCE.

13 complaints of excessive noise were received during the year of which 12 were confirmed and abated informally. Noise arising from industrial plant in a light engineering factory, barking of dogs and stationary vehicles were the commonest sources of complaint.

One complaint of noise from a claxon on a mobile ice cream vehicle was abated informally.

142 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors investigating these complaints.

During the year a Public Health Inspector attended a course on Noise Abatement held at Salford Technical College.

RODENT CONTROL. .

The following tabulation gives details of work undertaken during the year prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties, other than sewers.		
1. No of properties in district	26,605	50
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,112	2
(b) Number infested by :—		
(a) rats	481	2
(b) mice	635	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	20	—
(b) No. infested by :—		
(a) rats	20	—
(b) mice	—	—

The Borough Engineer informed me that owing to staffing difficulties he has been unable to undertake any sewer maintenance treatments during the year.

OFFICES AND SHOPS.

Estimated number of premises to which Act applies	650
Total number of registered premises	637
Total number of registered premises received initial general inspection	637

For the second successive year the commonest contravention was found to be the failure of occupiers to display an abstract of the Act on their premises. Copies of the Abstract are held in the Health Office to assist occupiers in this matter. Other offences included lack of indicating thermometers, unclean conditions, defective or insufficient washing and sanitary accommodation, defective floors, passages and stairs, and insufficient first aid equipment. Where such contraventions were found they became subject of correspondence with occupiers of premises concerned and were generally rectified by such informal action as indicated by the following tabulation. It is significant to note that no overcrowded conditions were found in premises inspected, seating and facilities for staff to partake of meals on premises where necessary were found to be sufficient. Protection of potentially dangerous machines in premises inspected was found to be adequate and persons operating same sufficiently trained in their use and operation. Insufficient artificial lighting of premises was found to be only a minor problem.

No. of Notices served during the year regarding the foregoing matters in respect of 464 contraventions	131
No. of Notices abated during the year in respect of 340 contraventions	119
No. of visits to registered premises during the year for these purposes	433

Only six accidents were reported during the year all of which were investigated. There is still doubt as to whether all occupiers of premises are fully aware of their legal liability in this matter, although their attention is constantly being directed thereto. Four of the reported accidents occurred in retail shops and two on catering premises. All were of a somewhat minor character, four relating to slips or falls by employees which appeared on investigation to have arisen by pure chance. One of the accidents on premises was subject of informal advice to the occupier as to how a recurrence of a similar incident may be averted.

The introduction of the proposed Regulations on the Use and Operation of Lifts and Hoists introduces new investigation problems and procedures for Public Health Inspectors. Accordingly arrangements have been made for a Public Health Inspector to attend a Safety Course sponsored by the North West Safety Centre dealing with these matters early in 1969.

It is felt that Regulations or a Code of Practice dealing with the use of ladders would be most useful as in the previous year, 1967, a very serious accident occurred in a warehouse due to improper use of ladders in lieu of scaffolding.

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	7	192	81
Retail Shops	30	367	107
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	24	9
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	3	53	19
Fuel storage depots	—	1	—
TOTALS	42	637	216

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 699

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	59	13	Sitting facilities	—
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
5	Temperature	74	15	Eating facilities	—
7	Ventilation	27	16	Floors, passage and stairs	35
8	Lighting	3	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	6
9	Sanitary conveniences	53	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing facilities	33	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking water	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing accommodation	2	24	First Aid	54
Other matters (including Abstract not displayed 89, Premises not registered 12)		101			
				TOTAL	447

No applications for exemptions under the Act were received.
No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Reported Accidents.

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
	F.	N.F.		Prosecution	F'rmal Warning	In-formal Advice	
Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	—	4	4	—	—	1	3
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS....	—	6	6	—	—	1	5

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	—	4	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	2	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

Seventeen visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. The remaining unrevoked provisions of this Act now solely relate to hours of trading other than half-day closing of shops. Shopkeepers not exempt from the half-day closing provisions of the Act may now choose the particular day of the week convenient to themselves for this purpose, provided they advertise the day of their choice on their premises. The local Chamber of Trade operate a five-day trading week.

Home Office proposals for new shops legislation, circulated for discussion during 1966, have not yet been implemented, owing to the failure of the various interested parties particularly local authority associations, the National Chamber of Trade and Trade Unions to agree on various details of the proposals. Indeed there are internal differences of opinion on the proposals within all these organisations.

Successful legal proceedings were issued in respect of two cases of prohibited Sunday trading, sale of household textiles and personal clothing respectively. In each case the traders pleaded guilty and the Borough Justices imposed a fine of £5.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION.

		Ringelmann No. 2 and over Dark Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 1 Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Ringelmann No. 0 Little or no smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year		47.5	139.5	513
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation		2.16	6.34	23.33
Particulars of offences recorded	No. in Register			
	80	8	—	22
	80	4	—	26
	80	4	4	22
	14	6	—	24
	14	7½	1½	1
	14	14	16	—
	1	10	—	20

The amount of dark smoke emitted from industrial chimneys per observation is over 33½% less than last year although twice the number of chimney observations have been recorded.

The three offending chimneys recorded above are in connection with Lancashire boilers in connection with a building contractors joinery workshop and a slipper factory and an oil-fired economic boiler at a wool felt manufacturing premises.

On each occasion the occupiers of the premises were notified of the offence as required by Section 30, Clean Air Act, 1956. An inspection of the boiler plant was made and advice offered to operators and management.

No. of notifications to install furnaces received	7
No. of applications for prior approval by Council of installation of furnaces	7
No. of such applications approved	7
No. of chimney heights determined on building plans	6

Two applications were in respect of oil fired package boilers installed in laundrettes.

Five applications related to the installation of oil-fired sectional heating boilers and free-standing oil fired space heaters in various types of industrial premises.

The Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, 1967, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 17th July after previous objections to the Order had been withdrawn and a Public Inquiry previously arranged for 4th July had been cancelled. This Order becomes operative on 1st July, 1969, and relates to 1,130 dwellings (including 310 Council dwellings) and 21 other premises. Total estimated cost of firegrate conversions in this Area is £53,236 of which £24,155 will rank for grant to private owners and occupiers. Necessary firegrate conversions were commenced during the year.

The Council now have seven confirmed Smoke Control Orders of which six are already operative. The total number of premises so controlled is now 7,060 towards the Council's target to so control 9,431 premises before 1971.

The Survey of the Bury (No. 8) Smoke Control Area progressed during the year. It is anticipated this Area which comprises the outstanding part of the Walmersley District of Moorside Ward will be represented to the Council early in 1969.

In the establishment and operation of these areas close contact has been maintained with the Local Joint Service Committee of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Manchester and Salford Coal Merchants Association, the North Western Gas Board, the North Western Electricity Board, National Coal Board and the Press, which has resulted in the dispersal of a great deal of information concerning the Council's Clean Air Policy and helped to combat potential opposition to the operation of the Orders. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also staged a mobile exhibition within the Borough during the year in connection with the implementation of the Bury (No. 7) Smoke Control Order, and the Coal Utilisation Council operated a demonstration house within this Area.

A total of 4,256 visits were made to premises within smoke control areas for all purposes.

The Council retain their membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and the National Society for Clean Air and are represented on the North West Divisional Council of the latter organisation.

OBSERVATIONS ON AIR POLLUTION.

Observations recorded by two standard deposit gauges stationed within the Borough.

RAINFALL AND DEPOSITS, 1968.

Period 1968	Rainfall in inches		Total Deposits (Tons per square mile)	
	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic	Town Hall	Huntley Mount Clinic
January	5.03	4.92	15.47	22.59
February	1.69	1.30	7.92	10.25
March	3.68	—	20.48	—
April	0.90	2.13	13.24	16.84
May	3.25	3.73	36.86	22.48
June	4.58	3.72	18.21	19.21
July	1.64	2.54	13.31	15.70
August	1.30	2.36	11.86	10.64
September	5.06	4.66	17.67	14.17
October	4.20	4.07	14.77	17.77
November	—	2.96	—	19.77
December	1.49	0.90	20.61	19.70
TOTAL	32.82	33.29	190.40	189.12
Monthly Average	2.98	3.03	17.30	17.19
Mean total for 12 months on both stations	33.05		189.76	

SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDINGS.

The Council maintain three stations for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions.

1. **Town Hall** (Classification D1) Commercial area.

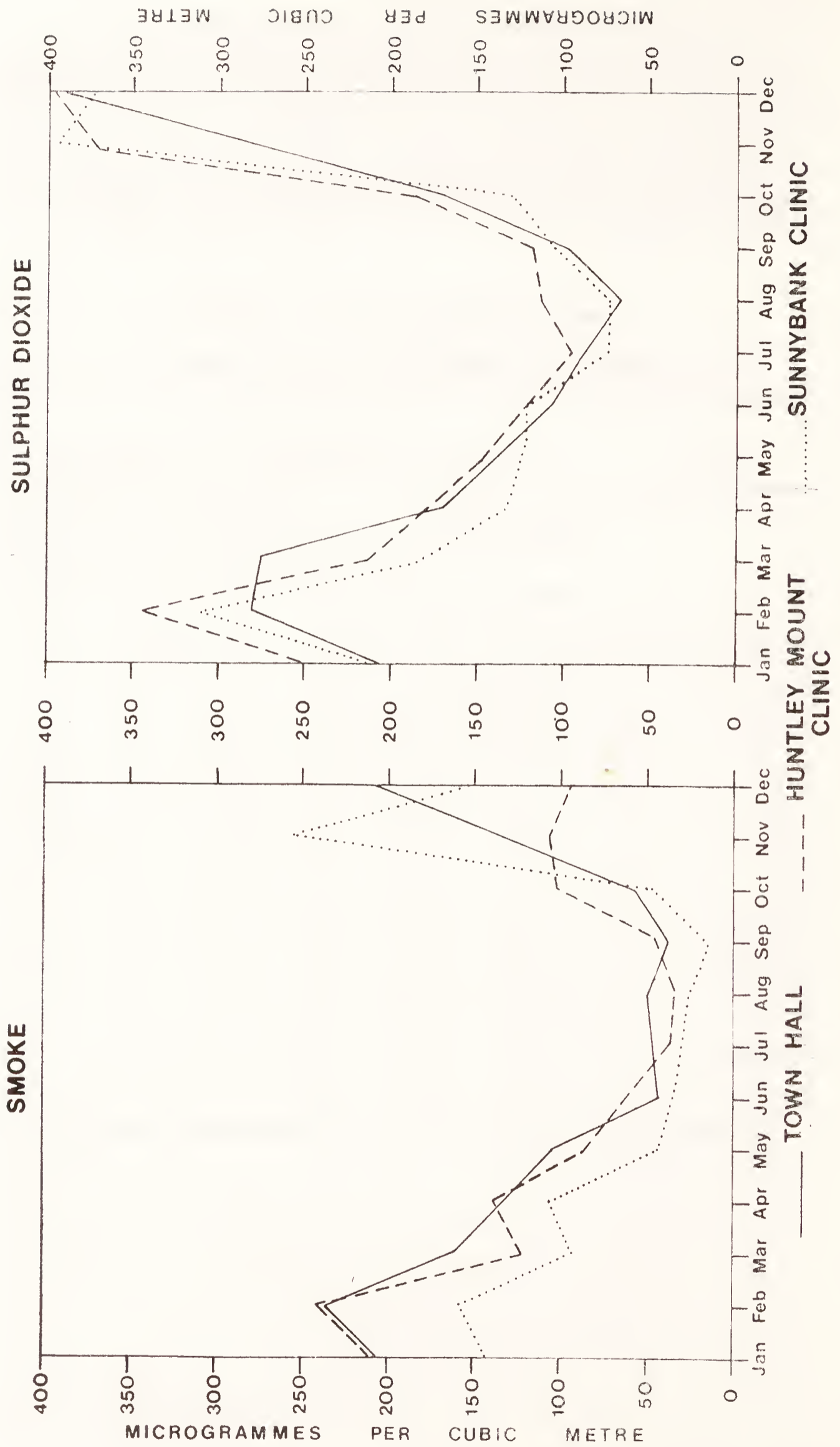
2. **Huntley Mount Clinic** (Classification B2)—A residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built up areas but interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

3. **Sunnybank Clinic** (Classification B3/E)—Residential area with medium density housing surrounded or interspersed with areas of low potential atmospheric pollution, e.g. parks, fields, etc. Situated in a smoke control area.

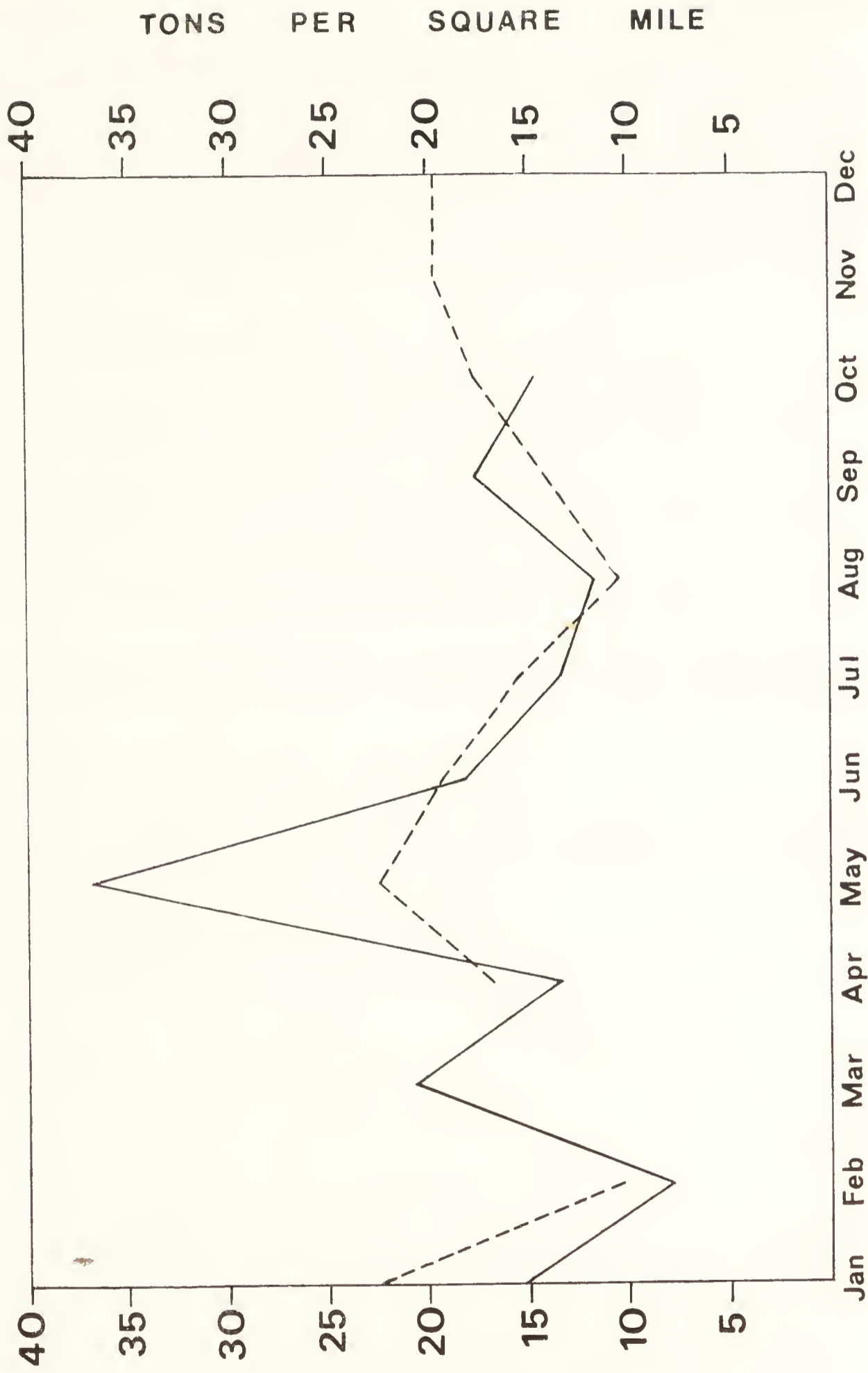
Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Emissions

Measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

Month	Town Hall		Huntley Mount Clinic		Sunnybank	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	209	253	206	207	144	210
February	240	343	236	280	156	311
March	122	214	162	275	93	181
April	138	179	133	170	105	134
May	86	148	104	139	45	126
June	45	122	46	106	34	120
July	38	96	47	89	20	76
August	34	113	49	66	25	73
September	45	119	39	96	17	106
October	101	185	56	169	48	130
November	107	370	No	sult	255	392
December	210	388	96	396	153	373



TOTAL SOLIDS 1968



_____ Town Hall - - - - - Huntley Mount Clinic

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Borough is situated within a "specified area" defined in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, which requires the compulsory retail sale of tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. Conditions attached to dealers' licences, for the sale of such designated milks ensure that all milk sold retail within the Borough is bottled and capped before delivery to the consumer. The existence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960, ensures that all milk sold within the Borough is tubercle free. On 1st October, 1964, "tuberculin tested" milk was designated "untreated" by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Total No. of dairy farms	42
Total No. of licensed producers of tuberculin tested milk ..	14
No. of Registered Distributors of Milk	262
No. of registered dairies and milk stores	8
No. of dealers licences issued to retail "untreated" milk ..	23
No. of dealers licences issued to retail pasteurised milk ..	46
No. of dealers licences issued to retail sterilised milk ..	226
No. of dealers licences issued to retail ultra heat treated milk	145
No. of registered dairymen trading within the Borough ..	40

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST	TUR- BIDITY TEST	M.R.T. BRU- CELLA TEST		BRU- CELLA CUL- TURE TEST		Col- ony Co- unt	No. of Tests Applied
		Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	
"Untreated" .. .	49	28	8	—	—	43	5	3	2	—	91
Pasteurised.... ..	41	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Sterilised .. .	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ultra heat treated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cream	16	14	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	22
Totals .. .	114	83	10	41	7	49	5	3	2	1	203

For the ninth successive year all heat-treated milk sampled was reported to comply with prescribed tests.

91% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

23% of "untreated" milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue reduction test.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples failing the methylene blue reduction test were taken from licensed producers situate within the Borough. Reports on these 8 unsatisfactory samples were referred to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who reported that these cases were thoroughly investigated and subjected to increased sampling.

Of the two samples reported to contain evidence of brucella infection after culture, one was taken from a licensed producer within the Borough whose whole milk produced was subjected to heat treatment. The results of the other sample taken from a licensed producer outside the Borough was reported for action to the local authority concerned.

Producers of untreated milk have been sampled systematically as per recommendations of Ministry of Health Circular No. 17/66.

There has been a corresponding reduction in number of milk samples submitted to T.B. inoculation tests.

Since July, 1962, all heat treated milk sold within the Borough has been produced and bottled at premises in outside districts. For the previous forty-one years the majority of pasteurised milk retailed locally was produced in the Borough. The Local pasteurising dairy closed following financial mergers in national dairy interests.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Manufacturers and Vendors, including Mobile Vendors are registered under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also required to be registered under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Retail Manufacturers	Retail Vendors (shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of ice-lollies
2 (Hot Mix Processes)	310	25	14

Approximately 92% of ice-cream Vendors in the Borough are engaged in the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	Methylene Blue Reduction Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
30	25	5	25	4	—	1

Seven samples of soft ice-cream were taken from Mobile Vehicles of which six were placed in Grade I and one in Grade II.

Sixteen samples were taken from manufacturers within the Borough and fourteen samples were taken from manufacturers situated outside the Borough. The attention of the manufacturer and where necessary that of other local authority concerned was directed to the unsatisfactory samples. Further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Eighteen samples of ice lollies (thirteen manufactured within the Borough) were submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine	Average Percentages	
		Fat	Milk solids
28	28	9.38%	10.74%

Seventeen samples of ice lollies (four manufactured outside the Borough) were also submitted to the Public Analyst. One sample prepared within the Borough was certified to contain excess saccharin. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to this matter.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Slaughtermen Licensed by the Borough Council .. 18

No. of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1968:—

Beast	3,394
Sheep and Lambs	16,031
Pigs	824
Calves	276
Total	<u>20,525</u>

Total Weight in Tons—1,592.

Amount of Imported and Port Killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1968:—

Quarters of Beef	38
Carcases of Mutton and Lamb	4,822
Carcases of Pork	469
Boxes and Bags of Offal	2,216
Carcases of veal	Nil

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention—4,939—of which number 21 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

Seventeen carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localized cysticercus bovis in a degenerate state. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 14 days after affected organs and portions has been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis:—

Beef—Negligible. Pork—2.549.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at the Abattoir:—

Bulls	Nil
Heifers	Nil
Steers were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	0.05%
Cows were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	Nil
Pigs were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	2.54%

Number of Carcasses Condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis:—

Beast—1. Calves—10. Sheep—5. Pigs—4.

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—
31,696 lbs. (14.6 tons) or 0.87%.

Total amount of meat condemned on account of Tuberculosis 368 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned on account of disease other than tuberculosis—31,828 lbs,—of which weights were:—

Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3,607	20,906	213	4,661	879	468	209	26

In addition 200 lbs. of meat were condemned, comprising imported, port killed and canned meat, and home killed meat on account of decomposition.

Condemned meat and offal is disposed of to contractors outside the Borough appointed by the Council for processing into inedible fat and glue.

The infected materials are sterilised during the process and are stained in an approved manner with naphthaline green prior to removal from the Abattoir. Contact is maintained with the other local authority concerned to ensure that adequate supervision is exercised over the transport and processing of the diseased material, which complies with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilising and Staining) Regulations, 1960.

Animals infected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,357	1,037	276	16,031	824	Nil
Number inspected	2,357	1,037	276	16,031	824	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	10	5	4	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,269	623	9	2,927	111	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	53.65%	46.65%	3.26%	18.26%	0.14%	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.02%	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.94%	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Numbers of animals found on post mortem inspection to be affected with conditions and diseases other than tuberculosis.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Arthritis	1	—	3	—
Abscesses	94	23	3	—
Actinomycosis	20	—	—	—
Ascaris	—	—	5	—
Bact. necrosis	4	—	—	—
Bruising	6	6	2	—
Cav. Angioma	74	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	40	84	1	—
Congestion	2	5	27	—
Contaminated udders	16	—	—	—
Cysts. Bovis degenerated	17	—	—	—
Cysts. Echinococcus	8	—	—	—
Cysts. Ovis degenerated	—	68	—	—
Cysts. Retentive	2	—	1	—
Cysts. Taenia-collis	—	76	—	—
Distomatosis	1,536	2,068	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—
Emaciation, Pathological	—	1	1	—
Enteritis	2	—	4	—
Emphysema	5	—	—	—
Gangrene	2	—	1	—
Hepatitis	—	1	4	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	7
Mastitis	15	—	1	—
Melanosis	—	2	—	—
Milk Spots	—	—	4	—
Nephritis	6	—	4	—
Oedema	—	1	5	1
Parasites	1	433	—	—
Pericarditis	4	8	16	—
Peritonitis	9	2	3	—
Pleurisy	72	7	9	—
Pneumonia	10	9	18	—
Pyrexia	1	—	—	1
Septic pericarditis	—	—	—	—
Septic pneumonia	—	2	—	—

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS**

Year	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total	Total Weight in Tons
1959	5,549	38,644	1,919	415	46,527	3,000
1960	5,613	29,806	1,311	671	37,401	2,644
1961	5,926	32,552	931	681	40,090	2,887
1962	5,432	25,230	934	647	32,243	2,472
1963	4,867	21,885	1,103	491	28,342	2,206
1964	4,119	18,967	1,163	220	24,469	1,493
1965	3,471	17,920	1,043	118	22,552	1,676
1966	3,598	20,587	1,329	268	25,792	1,771
1967	3,649	18,265	913	446	23,283	1,749
1968	3,394	16,031	824	276	20,525	1,592

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

(1) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

At the commencement of the year the Borough was situated within an area designated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be an infected area within which, and into which movement of livestock was controlled by licence as a means of preventing risk of spread of foot and mouth disease.

On the 4th January, the special Order defining such Area was amended by the Minister, and from then up to and including the 4th March the Borough was situated within a defined Movement Control Area for the same purpose.

During these periods no cases of foot and mouth disease or contact animals arose within the Borough.

Number of animal movement licences issued during the combined period—283.

(2) SWINE FEVER.

No cases of swine fever arose within the Borough, which remained free from any control on movement of swine throughout the year other than movement of all pigs from markets and dealers' premises so as to contain spread of this disease.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS.

The progressive decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs over the past nine consecutive years resulted in no cattle being slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of either the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-46, or the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Orders. No notifications were received of suspected tuberculosis amongst cattle on local farms.

(4) WASTE FOOD ORDER.

The provisions of the Order are designed as a precaution against risk of spread of infection of contagious animal and poultry diseases by requiring the boiling of all raw foodstuffs and swill before being fed to livestock and poultry. Boiling plant approved for this purpose is required to be licensed by the Borough Council.

No. of operative licences issued 10

No. of registered piggeries other than dairy farms 11

An increasing number of pig keepers are feeding pigs on meal. Most poultry keepers feed their birds on meal and grain. Financial advantages accrue to the breeders thereby in both cases.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation .. 183

The amount of food condemned during the year has been:—

2 tons. 13 cwts. 51 lbs.

All foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, or where suitable by controlled tipping. Where the quantity and value of goods involved have warranted and necessary control arrangements could be effected a few individual consignments have been salvaged on private trade premises.

Fourteen complaints were received of sale of food containing foreign matter or unsound. Cautionary letters were sent to the traders concerned in twelve cases. Prosecutions were instituted in two cases. Details are given in the following table:—

Commodity	No.	Foreign body or condition
Milk	3	Dirt in milk. Leaf in bottle. Sour milk.
Bread	3	Mouldy loaf, pin in loaf, wheat seed in loaf.
Vegetable	1	Old lettuce in salad sandwich.
Canned meat	1	Discoloured minced beef.
Other food	5	Fly in orange juice. Broken glass in orange juice. Maggoty bacon. Textile threads in restaurant meal. Contaminated sausage skin.
Cereals	1	Grub in rusk.

In the majority of cases further action could not be taken by the Council as the complainants indicated their satisfaction with investigations undertaken and expressed their reluctance or blank refusal to become involved in further action. In other cases, irrespective of the foregoing comment, there was insufficient evidence to prove responsibility for offence or culpable negligence beyond responsible doubt.

Eleven samples of imitation cream and two samples of frozen egg and four samples of orange drink were submitted for bacteriological examination. Sixteen samples were reported by the pathologist to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement, reconstruction and redecoration of all types of food premises and provision of hot water supplies and washing facilities mentioned in previous reports has been maintained. Details of further work completed during the year are given below.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

All food preparing premises, bakehouse and fried fish shops are registered under the provision of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, Section 196, which operates within the Borough via Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Preparing Premises	No. of visits
Bakehouses	7
Fried Fish Shops	161
Restaurant Kitchens	
Industrial canteens	
	177
Meat shops	837*
Licensed Premises	5
General Food Premises	
Confectioners	95
Grocers	139
Fishmongers	16
Fruit and Greengrocery	53
Miscellaneous	76
	379
TOTALS....	3534

*Includes Visits to 109 Market Food Stalls.

Regulation (19) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, applies to 655 premises.

Record of Action Taken.

	Defects Found	Notices Served	Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
General Food Premises ...	73	17	99	24

During the year one Supermarket dealing in foodstuffs, one other general food shop, two small bakehouses, six food preparing premises, one industrial canteen and two wholesale premises dealing in ice-cream were opened. Four licensed premises including those in the town centre re-development area and one grocery shop were closed.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year :—

	Re-con-ditioned	Re-De-corated	* Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommodation provided
Meat Shops	—	—	—	—
General Food Premises ...	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises... ..	2	2	2	2
Food Preparing Premises ...	7	—	6	3
Total	9	2	8	5

* Included the provision of sinks and washbasins. Regulation 19 applies to these premises.

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants licensed within the Borough under the provisions of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurising) Regulations, 1963.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Public Health Inspectors have continued to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling. Experience has proved that such training is best undertaken at the place of employment. Opportunity to demonstrate clean food practices is taken whenever inspectors visit various types of food premises for any purpose.

Eight notices in respect of fifteen contraventions of the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, were served and abated.

Four sporadic cases of suspected food poisoning arising in four households were notified. Diagnosis was not confirmed in one case.

In the other cases investigations failed to trace the food vehicle of the causal organism.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held on three weekdays, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, meat, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall 19
 No. of food stalls on open market 90

Public Health Inspectors paid 116 visits to Markets.

During December the Market Hall was destroyed by fire and tenants were thereby denied their seasonal trade. A number found temporary accommodation in vacant premises in those central areas of the Borough awaiting re-development. A temporary structure was expected to be completed by March, 1969.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale. Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry, cucumber.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Public Health Inspectors paid 2,349 visits to food shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and other requirements of the Acts.

The provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, which became operative in November continue for a period of three years after the passing of the Act those requirements of the Marking Orders under the above Act relative to food.

The provisions of the Trade Description Act are also not applicable to the labelling and advertising of food subject to provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations made thereunder relative to same.

FOOD AND DRUGS—SAMPLING.

Particulars of articles of food and drugs sampled during the year.

ARTICLES	NO. OF SAMPLES			NO. GENUINE			NO. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Different varieties of food samples	1	86	87	1	76	77	—	10	10
Milk ..	118	3	121	117	2	119	1	1	2
Ice Cream	—	26	26	—	26	26	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	—	—
Sausage ...	11	1	12	9	—	9	2	1	3
Miscellaneous Drugs, Vitamins and Medicated Products	—	12	12	—	11	11	—	1	1
Beer, wine, Spirits etc.	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	141	147	288	138	134	272	3	13	16

Average Percentage Composition of Milk other than "Channel Island" Milk examined during the Year.

Period	Milk fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st January to 31st December, 1968	3.60	8.65

No. of samples certified to be naturally deficient but genuine of which 8 were deficient in solids-not-fat and one deficient in fat and solids-not-fat 9

No. of milk samples tested for presence of anti-biotics and found to be satisfactory 33

Action taken in respect of samples certified not to be genuine or otherwise adulterated.

	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
Miscellaneous foods	Canned garden peas	Slightly acidic condition due to bacterial action.	Stock voluntarily surrendered by vendor who submitted sample.
	Butter beans	Infested with Meal worms.	Stock surrendered by vendor
	Canned spaghetti	Contained small slice of edible mushroom.	No action necessary.
	Lemon curd	Active fermentation.	Stocks withdrawn from sale by vendor.
	Black pudding	Low protein content.	Attention of manufacturer directed to the local average standard for this product.
	Canned baked beans	Incipient decomposition.	Manufacturer withdrew traceable stock.
	Meat pie	Fat rancid.	Vendor withdrew pies from same batch from sale.
	Tea Cake	Harmless mould.	Brought to attention of vendor.
Drugs	Magnesium Hydroxide	Contained 12% Mag. Hyd. in excess of B.P. standard.	Brought to notice of vendor.
Sausages	Beef sausage	Contained excessive fat proportional to meat content	Warning letter to manufacturer.
	Beef sausage cooked	Deficient in lean meat.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
	Beef sausage	Deficient 14.4% lean meat.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Shell fish	Dressed crab	Contained excess quantity of rusk.	Manufacturer used stale brown bread crumbs as distinct from bread crumbs containing a fair amount of moisture.
	Dressed crab	do.	No action taken.

Milk	Milk bottled	5.9% deficient in solids not fat and addition of 1.5% water 6% deficient in solids not fat.	Both samples from same producer. Natural deficiency of solids not fat. Warning to vendor and referred to Dairy Husbandry Advisor Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
	Milk bottled		

SURVEY OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS.

Further to the 1966 Report (page 58) the Council continued their initial programme of submitting three samples of foodstuffs per month to their Consultant Analyst.

Only two of these samples submitted before March formed part of the co-ordinated sampling programme prepared by the Lancashire County Analyst as part of the National Survey being undertaken for this purpose.

Summary of results of samples analysed by Consultant

Foodstuffs Sampled	No.	Pesticide present			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Type and range of pesticides found
		Organo Chlorine	Organo Phosphorus	Metals			
Vegetables and fruit	15	6	—	—	15	—	Lindane 0.005-0.12 (p.p.m.) Heptachlor 0.02-0.13 (p.p.m.) Aldrin 0.038 (p.p.m.)
Foodstuffs	3	—	—	—	3	—	
Milk and Cheese	4	2	—	—	4	—	Lindane 0.003 (p.p.m.) Aldrin 0.02 (p.p.m.)
Meat and Fish	8	—	—	—	8	—	
Beverages	2	—	—	—	2	—	
TOTAL	32	8	—	—	32	—	

The Consultant Analyst reports finding various amounts of pesticide in 8 out of 32 samples submitted by this local authority.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

I. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—

1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	1,812
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,919
2.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	180
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	747
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	180
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	603

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	30
Number of houses demolished	73

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	133
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	68

C—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
	Number of Council dwellings in respect of which Unfitness Orders were made	7
2.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition Orders	—
	Number of Council dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of unfitness orders	5
3.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17	1
	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of closing orders	1
	Number of Council dwellings closed	1
4.	Number of dwellings in respect of which undertaking not to use for human habitation were accepted by Council	1

IV. Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A—1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	13
	2. Number of families dwelling therein	14
	3. Number of persons dwelling therein	83
B—1.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
C—1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	23½

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

Particulars of new houses, etc., erected during 1968:

1. Total, including numbers given separate under (1)		
(i) by the local authority (a) temporary	Nil	
(b) permanent	Nil	
(ii) by other local authorities	Nil	
(iii) by other bodies and persons	526	
2. Total number of houses erected in each Ward, all permanent houses:		
Moorside	71	
East	31	
Church	93	
Redvales	19	
Elton	36	
Unsworth	276	
	526	
	526	
3. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes	Nil	
4. (a) Number of financial grants authorised by the Council for the improvement of dwellinghouses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949-59:—		
(i) Standard grants	262	
(ii) Discretionary grants	37	
(b) Total value of financial grants issued	£30,471 15s. 0d.	
(c) Total value of grants issued to date is £238,288 in respect of 2,052 houses.		
(d) No. of houses provided during the year with "standard grant" amenities—241.		
(e) No. of houses improved during the year to "discretionary grant" standard—25.		
(f) No. of amenities provided:—		
Fixed bath	170	
Wash hand basin	181	
Hot water supply	148	
Internal watercloset	223	
Ventilated foodstore	232	

Percentage of houses in the Borough estimated to be provided with the prescribed standard amenities — 70%.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT AREAS—FISHPOOL.

The period within which immediate or suspended improvement notices could be served under the provisions of Section 14-16 Housing Act, 1964, expired in May. By this time all tenanted houses wherein specified works or improvement had not been commenced were subject of such notices. The aged owner of one tenanted house upon whom the Council deferred service of immediate improvement notice in 1967, died during the year before such notice had expired but after the lapse of two years following the declaration of the Area. Another tenanted house changed ownership within the life of the immediate improvement notice, but at a date more than two years after the declaration of the Area. In both these cases the Council have no further statutory powers for pursuing the completion of improvements in the houses concerned. The provisions of the Housing Bill at present before Parliament are designed to simplify the provision of amenity improvements in houses and to effect environmental improvements. Whilst these provisions will remove the foregoing difficulties the Bill lacks compulsory enforcement provisions. The only final sanction against recalcitrant owners is that of compulsory purchase which the Council may not always be prepared to enforce.

The number of houses improved in the Fishpool Area at present are:

Tenanted houses	21
Owner/occupied houses	9

out of twenty-five tenanted houses and 101 owner/occupied houses originally found to lack some of the specified amenities. Two tenanted houses are subject of suspended notices which expire in 1971.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Six Clearance Areas as detailed hereafter totalling 100 houses and involving 194 persons were represented to the Health Committee during the year together with twenty individual unfit houses. Objections were received against the Parrs, How Lane, Hamilton Street and Brooksmouth Clearance Orders and the Huntley Mount Road Compulsory Purchase Order. After due Public Inquiries being held the Ministry of Housing and Local Government subsequently confirmed all the Orders concerned except the Brooksmouth Clearance Order upon which a decision is still awaited. The Minister also confirmed the Pimhole and Higher Row Compulsory Purchase Orders following Public Inquiries held during the year and the Maskill Street and Brook Street No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders made by Council during 1967 and unopposed.

Demolition of houses in the Calrows, Hollins No. 3, Washington Street and Hampson Mill Cottages Clearance Areas was completed during the year.

The re-housing of tenants in the Burrs and Manchester Road No. 1 Clearance Areas was completed during the year and commenced in the Pimhole Clearance Area.

Date of Representation	Date of Confirmation	Title of Area	No. of Houses Concerned	No. of Persons Concerned
Prior to 1st Jan. 1968	Details given in previous Reports	Fifty-nine areas	998	2,191
		Parrs	21	50
		Huntley Mount Road	20	48
		Burrs	5	12
		How Lane	16	34
		Hamilton Street	6	21
		Brooksmouth	32	29
		TOTAL ....			1,098	2,385

In addition twenty individual unfit houses were also represented.

By the end of the year 1,449 houses had been represented and 1,518 houses demolished or closed. The Council's programme of 1,464 houses to be considered for such action before the end of 1967 was augmented in 1965 by a further 715 houses to be considered before 1973.

A further sixty houses were on the final stages of preparation for representation as the year closed.

An additional 7 unfit houses await demolition in the Bury (Central Areas) (Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, made by the Council under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

610 programmed unfit houses still require consideration by Council by 1973.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Eleven notices were served under Section 15, Housing Act, 1961, in respect of 42 defects.

Public Health Inspectors made 42 visits to these premises. The majority of owners and occupiers have complied with matters brought to their notice on preliminary intimations. General conditions in such houses have remained fair and it has not been necessary to take any statutory proceedings.

The number of known houses of this category surveyed is forty providing accommodation for persons in 215 rooms in 196 separate lettings.

It has not been found necessary to implement any of the extended provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, in respect of those premises.

Close co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer in the supervision of these premises has been maintained throughout the year in implementing the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act, 1961.

Details of occupances of separate houses:—

No. of separate occupances in house	No. of houses
2	7
3	5
4	4
5	8
6	5
7	8
8	2
9	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The sole remaining registered common lodging house in the Borough was closed and subsequently demolished during February and March in accordance with the provisions of the Bury (Central Area) Comprehensive Redevelopment No. 1 Order, 1962, made under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

At the time of closure 15 lodgers were resident in the house (8 males, 3 females, 2 married couples). The Council arranged alternative accommodation for these persons in various established hostels in adjoining districts to suit their individual requirements. Finally none of this accommodation was accepted by the residents. Three lodgers left the town to find their own accommodation elsewhere. Two women found accommodation together in an established house-in-multiple-occupation. Seven men and one married couple established their own boarding establishment in a large detached house in a residential area close to the town centre. Throughout the year this house, which has been kept under observation, has been maintained at a fair standard and has been free of complaint.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

During the year ten sites within the Borough (seven owned by the Council) were occupied by a total of 181 caravans on 46 occasions.

These caravans and those arriving for the two Annual Pleasure Fairs were visited by Public Health Inspectors on 231 occasions.

Those caravans not occupied by bona fide members of the Showmen's Guild were dealt with as trespassers either by the Council or private landowners with the assistance of police protection. On only one occasion in respect of a Council-owned site was it necessary for any caravans to be physically removed by Council staff. Usually when Council employees and vehicles approached a site after caravans had been given previous written notice of trespass, the caravans were removed peacefully by the owners. These activities have been particularly onerous and time consuming to public health inspectors, other Council officers, and employees.

During the year the Council had regard to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular issued in advance of Part II Caravan Sites Act, 1968, becoming operative. This part of the Act remains inoperative until enforced by Order of the Minister. The Council decided to consult the North West County Boroughs Association before resolving to provide a temporary site for itinerant caravaners. No progress in the matter had been achieved by the year end.

The occupiers of the caravans concerned are invariably travelling tinkers and scrap metal dealers who leave the sites they vacate littered with various accumulations after causing various nuisances to adjacent residents. It is appreciated that this problem has become nation wide. An early implementation of the outstanding provisions of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, is required to test whether these provisions will ease the problem.

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1968.**

No. of Dwellinghouses	24,719
No. of Factories	416
No. of Lock-up Shops	534
No. of Commercial premises	587
No. of Licensed premises	107
No. of Social Clubs	54
No. of Places of Entertainment	10
No. of Public Premises	37

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Sale of mouldy cup cakes	Conviction.	£10	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Sale of mouldy bread	Conviction	£10	£8-8-0
Shops Act, 1950 Section 47	Sunday Trading	Conviction	£5	—
Shops Act, 1950 Section 47	Sunday Trading	Conviction	£5	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 16	Burning of motor cars on open land	Conviction Nuisance Order to prohibit	—	—
TOTAL			£30	£8-8-0

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases Generally

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED							15 or over (before 1953)	TOTAL
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1 year (1966)	2-4 yrs. (1963-65)	5-14 yrs. (1953-62)		
At Clinic	—	1	3	7	209	71	10	—	301
P.M.A.	—	4	4	5	79	72	25	80	269
TOTAL	—	5	7	12	288	143	35	80	570
At Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	10
P.M.A.	—	—	—	—	—	6	34	263	303
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	7	37	269	313
	Vaccinations								
	Re-Vaccinations								

Scarlet Fever.

There were 7 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No cases were removed to hospital. No case died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Dysentery.—There were 12 cases notified. Two cases were removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—There was 1 case notified. The disease has now ceased to be notifiable.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1968	... ..	852
The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received oral vaccine during the year 1968	... ..	Nil
The number of children and young persons under the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1968	... ..	925
The number of persons over the age of 16 who have received reinforcing doses during the year 1968	... ..	Nil

Immunisations/Vaccinations carried out during 1968 by Doctors.

The following table shows the extent done by :

	Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tetanus	Poliomyelitis	B.C.G.	Smallpox (ex- cluding epi- demic vacci- nations)
Local authority staff	% 70.2	% 70.7	% 100	% 35.2
General practitioners	29.8	29.3	—	64.8

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—There were 4 cases notified. Two cases were removed to hospital and appropriate preventive measures were taken.

Disinfection.—A Sparkhall Disinfector for disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is housed at the Ambulance Depot. A letter and book disinfector is installed in the Health Department which is mainly used for the disinfection of public library books which have been in contact with infectious disease.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 5.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

This is given at the age of 4 to 6 months combined with prophylaxis against tetanus and whooping cough. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine can be given concurrently. Mothers are advised to have their children protected in this way either at the Child Welfare Clinic or by their own family doctor. Reinforcing doses are offered at eighteen months, and again when starting school, although at this age the injection is against diphtheria and tetanus only, the whooping cough fraction being omitted.

The schedule of immunisation and vaccination has since been revised.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 223 under 5 years of age, 46 of school age, and 247 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by local authority doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS :						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964-1961	Others under age 16	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1968	134	329	28	10	6	—	507
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1968	—	199	443	42	25	—	709

Pneumonia.—There were 5 cases of pneumonia notified. One was removed to hospital. One case died.

Whooping Cough.—There were 5 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 29 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

There were 749 children immunised against Whooping Cough. They had a course of triple-antigen immunisation.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Measles.—310 cases were notified. There were no deaths. Two cases were removed to hospital.

Scabies.—During the year 70 cases of Scabies were discovered and treated by the School Medical Service.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence.

A total of 10 new cases was notified. Of this number 8 were males and 2 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 5 years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1964	17	0·02	1	—
1965	11	0·01	2	—
1966	12	0·01	1	—
1967	11	0·01	3	—
1968	9	0·01	1	—
Average for 5 years ...	—12	—·013	—	—

Prevention and After Care.

Two half-time Tuberculosis Nurses are employed by the Local Health Authority. They attend the Chest Clinic sessions held at Bury General Hospital and visit the houses of newly notified tuberculosis cases to assess the environmental circumstances and to arrange for skin testing and chest X-rays of the patient's family. Their duties include home visiting of patients discharged from hospital and help with problems of rehabilitation and housing.

We must thank the Bury Family Welfare Association for its help with grants of clothing, etc., and the Disablement Resettlement Officer for his co-operation.

Six cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Housing Committee, four were rehoused, whilst two were awaiting rehousing.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

977 visits were paid by specially trained tuberculosis nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in a school caretaker at a junior school. All the children at the school were Heaf Tested and those with strongly positive reactions were x-rayed at Bury General Hospital. The Heaf Tests were repeated after an interval of four months because a conversion from a negative reaction to a positive reaction in that time would be strong evidence of newly acquired tuberculosis.

Number Heaf Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Number Negative and given B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
Number Positive and X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number Vaccinated, B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No child was found to need treatment.							

Routine Chest X-Rays.

The Health Committee has resolved that the following categories of Corporation employees, in frequent contact with children, should have chest x-rays as a condition of employment and subsequently at three-yearly intervals. Some of the employees on this list, such as nursery nurses, already have periodic chest x-rays. School teachers, however, are not included as a similar scheme for them is already in operation.

- Residential Nursery Staff
- Day Nursery Staff
- Junior Training Centre Staff
- School Caretakers
- Clinic Nurses
- School Nurses
- Health Visitors
- Midwives
- Dental Staff including Receptionists

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Bury General Hospital Out-Patients Department. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males—

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Females—

Tuesday, 4-30 to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

There were 181 new cases compared with 210 last year.

Of the new cases attending 8 were Syphilis, 43 Gonorrhoea, and 130 other conditions.

Bury residents accounted for 35% of the new cases attending the Clinic.

**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District											Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases				
	At all Ages	At Ages															
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45			45-65	over 65		
Scarlet Fever	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	12	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	310	40	56	69	54	77	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	346	42	60	71	58	85	8	3	2	—	2	6	9	1			

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1956 to 1968.

DISEASE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Smallpox	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	18	—	33	64	29	17	12	18	5	17	16	5	7
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	40	33	12	7	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	9	6	4	5	—	5	—	5	5	2	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	29	74	15	15	12	11	6	7	5	1	9	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	121	43	18	37	74	29	138	9	9	30	11	10	12
Whooping Cough	20	80	121	12	42	22	14	45	31	18	47	29	5
Measles	112	1,230	579	135	664	578	111	1,207	617	376	713	343	310
Food Poisoning	4	—	21	4	—	3	3	1	4	1	1	—	4
Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	2
TOTAL	357	1,484	806	280	822	668	290	1,299	682	450	802	394	346

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visiting.

The Health Visitors have continued to undertake a wide variety of work. The major part of their work has been concerned with the two extremes of life, old age and infancy. Good liaison with the hospital service has continued. A health visitor has attended the Paediatric Outpatients and frequent visits are made to hospitals before the discharge of patients, particularly of old people who will require special home care. Special attention has been given to the prevention of accidents, teaching of mothercraft and the continuous dissemination of knowledge in relation to immunisation and vaccination.

Each Health Visitor is allocated a district of the town and is responsible for keeping in touch with families with young children in her area. Her main duty is health education both in the house and at the child welfare clinic and she is fitted by her nursing and health visiting training to give advice on a wide range of health and social topics.

We have continued to provide practical instruction to Student Health Visitors from the Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses, and also for Nurses and Midwives in training in the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee Group.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	1,512
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	3,138
Re-visits to children from one to two years	2,388
Re-visits to children from two to five years	4,386
Visits to expectant mothers	464
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	26
Visits to premature infants	436
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	63
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	977
Visits re Hospital discharges	447
Visits to Old People	2,936
Visits for other causes	282
Total Visits effective	17,055
No. of visits where no access was gained	2,686
Total Visits	<u>19,741</u>
Attendances at Clinics :—	
Infant Welfare Centres	598
Hospital Out-Patient Clinics...	176
Tuberculosis Clinics at Hospitals	72
Total Attendances at Clinics	<u>846</u>

Infant Welfare Centres.—These were held at The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings); at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons); at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning); at Sunnybank Clinic (Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoons); at Brandlesholme Clinic (Tuesday afternoons), and at Walmersley Clinic (Thursday afternoons).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Totting- ton Road	Hunt- ley Mount	Sunny- Bank	Brandles- holme	Wal- mersley	To- tal
Number of sessions held	152	100	49	104	49	22	451
Total Attendances made:							
Infants under 1 year	3821	2900	1852	3104	962	376	13015
Children 1 to 5 years	2207	2080	1145	1123	899	270	7724
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2085	1332	984	873	376	53	5703
Average attendance per session	40	50	61	40	38	29	—

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme were available at each Child Welfare Session at the five Child Welfare Centres. The main distribution centre is at The Wylde, every afternoon. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutrients to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Four ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic, and on Wednesday afternoons at Sunnybank Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.	TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.	HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.	SUNNYBANK CLINIC.
No. of new cases	191	51	55	87
No. of attendances	875	242	248	467

Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics are staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital for a specialist opinion. Reports of all results of specimens taken, etc. at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner. A special card for "two-way" use is supplied and completed at the Clinics. Few of these cards are returned by the practitioner.

A consultant Obstetrician attends at certain sessions.

A physiotherapist is available at The Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics. These clinics have become deservedly popular with expectant mothers. Talks are also given here by a Midwife.

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunnybank
No of patients	58	52	43
No. of attendances	418	291	271

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :—

Wasserman Reaction —	Negative 319.	Positive 0.
Rhesus Factor —	Negative 33.	Positive 293.
Negative containing anti-bodies —		2.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 631, and 6,408 attendances were made. Also 561 post-natal attendances were made by 534 patients.

Maternity outfits are kept at each Clinic and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Each midwife has an area of the town. She attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run. Car allowances are provided for those midwives with cars.

The supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital). Eight pupil midwives have been taken for training.

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital. All cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1968 was 50. Of these, 9 were Municipal Midwives and 41 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital.

Domiciliary Midwives.—The number of full-time domiciliary midwives in post throughout the year was five. In addition two part-time midwives were employed principally in attending cases discharged early after hospital confinements. The proportion of births born in hospital was 75%. This is approximately the same as during the previous year. The number of deliveries conducted in the mothers' own homes was 312.

Midwives are on call for their own cases and for cases of other midwives who are off duty, night and day except for one day off per week and one week-end off per month when they are relieved by a midwife who is on duty. There is no night duty rota as such. When a midwife is on duty she takes night and day cases.

All Midwives are equipped and trained with Trilene Equipment. Trilene was administered in 228 cases. Trilene has rapidly replaced gas and air analgesia in popularity since its introduction.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

The municipal midwives' names, addresses and telephone numbers are :—

Name	Address	Tel. Nos.
Mrs. J. Barry (from 14.4.69)	150 Chesham Road.	061-764 7233
Mrs. S. Kealey	34 Sandown Road.	061-766 4787
Mrs. I. Thomas (left 4.9.68)	11 Eldon Street.	061-764 6110
Miss M. M. Smith	3 Minden Close.	061-764 3328
Mrs. M. B. McIntosh	44 Somerset Drive.	061-764 5334
Mrs. Patrick	133 Ainsworth Road.	061-764 6776
Miss Cheeseman (left 31.5.69)	26 Moorside Avenue, Ainsworth, Bolton.	061-764 7532

Also two part-time midwives.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1968	5,703	20,739	76	517	1832

Attendance figures show a decrease over last year on Child Welfare Clinics.

Phenylketonuria.—Although rare this disorder will lead to severe mental subnormality unless the infant is fed with a special diet, and it is therefore important to detect cases as early in life as possible. Detection of cases is by a simple test of the infant's urine and this is performed as a routine on babies attending the Infant Welfare Clinics. The number of children tested was 918 during 1968 but none of the tests were positive.

Hearing Tests.—A Peters Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available. This is provided with a Peep-show for use with small children. A specially trained nurse is available for this work. Commencing in August, 1962, testing of children under 5 years of age was undertaken. 386 children under 5 years were tested. In addition the project screening of all school children was continued and this year 1,212 school children were examined at school. In addition 131 pure tone tests were carried out at The Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic, Huntley Mount Clinic and Sunnybank Clinic (patients under 5 years).

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunnybank
Cases treated	22	4	6
Number of treatments given	128	42	12
Average attendances per child ..	6	10	2
Number children (a) discharged ..	9	1	2
(b) defaulted	0	0	0
Still attending at year-end	13	3	4

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated	18
Number of treatments given	144
Average attendances per child ..	8
Number of children (a) discharged ..	8
(b) defaulted	3
Still attending at year-end	7

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged. A modern and very well equipped premature baby unit under the supervision of the consultant Paediatrician is available at Fairfield General Hospital.

During 1968 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½lb. or less at birth was 64. The majority (54) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 45, to whom 378 visits were made.

There were also 15 premature still-births, 15 of which were born in hospital.

Illegitimate Children.—The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births, and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 17.81 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.00 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

If we analyse the cause of death of the 23 children who died under the age of one year we find that 13 took place during the first day, another 4 within the first and third months, 2 within the third and sixth months, 2 within the sixth and ninth months and 1 within the ninth and twelfth months of the year.

Of the causes of death, 6 were certified as primarily due to prematurity, 4 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to other diseases of the respiratory system, 1 to congenital heart disease, 1 to oesophageal artresia, 1 to asphyxiation, 2 to haemorrhage, 1 to gastro-enteritis, and 2 to multiple congenital abnormalities.

The Still-birth Rate—18.25 this year compared with a five-year average of 19.87.

Dental Treatment.—With the surgery at Sunnybank Clinic being equipped in October, 1967, routine treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children can now be undertaken.

The dental surgery at The Wylde Clinic is now equipped with a modern unit. An Airotor and a compressor have been installed.

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number of persons examined during the year		Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year		Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and nursing mothers	4	31	4	25	4	25
Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	101	77	70	66	70	66

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment		Fillings		Silver Nitrate Treatment		Crowns or Inlays		Extractions		General Anaesthetics		Dentures provided full upper or lower	
	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank	The Wylde	Sunnybank
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	8	—	84	—	—	—	—	100	15	—	—	—	—
Children under Five	—	—	129	231	—	—	—	—	91	24	—	—	—	—

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

This Nursery has provided accommodation in cases of difficulty, where children have been deprived of a parent due to illness or other causes. With this aid adoption has been avoided and the child retained with the parent; some most heartening successes have been achieved.

At end of 1968

No. of approved places	38
No. of children on register at end of year	46
Average daily attendance during year	34

One block at Castlecroft Nursery is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 25 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Medical Officers paid 20 visits to the nursery, and made 91 examinations of children.

This Nursery is a recognised training nursery for Nursery Nurses.

The charge was 20s. per child per day. Partial remission of charges is made on an income basis as required.

Breakfasts are now made on the premises by the staff; the remaining meals are supplied from the Cooking Centre as before.

The nursery is open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

This Act provides for registration and regular inspection by the Local Authority of Child-Minders and private nurseries in its area. There were several enquiries from persons interested in starting "play-groups" for children under school age. It is necessary for "play-groups" to register their premises with the Local Health Authority for the purpose of the Act, and to obtain planning permission. Registration may be refused if the premises, arrangements or staffing are inadequate but the Health Department will advise on these matters and an informal approach to the Department at an early stage is advisable. A well-organised "play-group" can be a great help to the development of the children attending and it is our aim to assist and advise as far as possible.

No. of premises registered as at 31st December, 1968	9
No. of persons registered as Child-Minders as at 31st December, 1968	6
No. of premises newly registered during the year 1968 ..	5
No. of persons newly registered as Child-Minders during the year 1968	2

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH

At the commencement of 1968 the staff of the Mental Health Section consisted of three full-time officers and a trainee mental welfare officer.

Specialist advice from the Consultant Psychiatrist is readily available and further liaison is afforded by the attendance of Mental Welfare Officers at hospital out-patient clinics.

Care of the Mentally Handicapped.

The William Kemp Heaton Combined Training Centre which was opened in 1967 provides 30 children of school age and 40 adults of both sexes with training and occupation suited to their needs. The junior section consists of three classes, grouped according to age, where the atmosphere and activities are very similar to those of a normal school. The Government announced that Junior Training Centres were to be transferred from Health Department responsibility to Education Departments but so far a date for the transfer has not been announced.

The adult section comprises a workshop and laundry. In addition to the manufacture of mops, local firms have provided a variety of suitable industrial tasks.

The Training Centre Kitchen cooks a hot mid-day meal for juniors and adults and also provides a meal for children attending Wolman House.

Trainees are transported to and from the Centre by the Ambulance Service where necessary but those adults capable of using the bus are encouraged to do so and are provided with bus tokens.

An out-patient clinic was held at the Training Centre every month when the consultant in mental subnormality from Brockhall Hospital was available for consultation. Cases can be referred by family doctors or the Medical Officer of Health and the clinic has been a valuable innovation. The Physiotherapist and the Speech Therapist have attended weekly and the Chiropodist when required. Dental treatment is available at the Wylde Clinic.

There are 162 cases of severe subnormality in the Borough known to the Health Department. Short term care has been provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Brockhall Hospital and this facility is much appreciated.

Holidays have been arranged by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children with the assistance of the department's staff in the relation of suitable candidates.

The opening of Wolman House, a unit providing care for mentally handicapped children under the age of five, was an event of great significance. The unit is run by a voluntary committee and is financed by voluntary contributions as well as a 60% grant by Bury Corporation. Up to 20 children are accommodated during the day and given suitable training. This is proving of great value to the children as well as some relief to the parents.

Child Guidance.

The Child Guidance team consists of a psychiatrist, mental health social worker, and educational psychologist. As its name implies it is concerned mainly with the behavioural and emotional problems of childhood. Cases are referred to the Clinic by teachers, family doctors and school medical officers as well as the Juvenile Court. The appropriate treatment of counselling of the parents is undertaken as required in co-operation with the patient's family doctor.

Mental Illness.

Close liaison with the local hospitals is maintained. Our female Mental Welfare Officer co-operates in clinical work at the Fairfield General Hospital. All Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly meetings under the direction of the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital, while the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee. General Practitioners in the town have been encouraged by the speed with which they can obtain out-patient appointments and treatment of their patients and by the supportive treatment afforded under our after-care services. Statutory admission under the Mental Health Act, 1959, is undertaken in cases of urgent medical necessity.

"On Call"—a 24 hour mental health service is provided in conjunction with two neighbouring divisions of Lancashire County Council.

A day hospital service organised by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee is operated, transport being provided by the Ambulance Department. A hostel for the elderly confused patients is available at Beech Grove. This is administered by the Welfare Department of the Corporation.

Mental Health Education.

To promote this a Mental Welfare Officer undertakes lectures and talks to voluntary and statutory bodies throughout the town. The mental health staff are greatly encouraged in their work by the general public awareness of the social problems of Mental Health. In this connection employers, teachers, professional people and the general public are able to offer us their help and at the same time to be helped in their own individual and collective problems associated with mental illness and also the promotion of good mental hygiene.

Co-ordination with the local departments of the various Ministries has resulted in immediate help being available to patients. Special care is taken with the rehabilitation into industry of many patients, and financial assistance has been available through the Ministry of Social Security. The Regional Disablement Resettlement Officer, Psychiatrist and our Mental Welfare Officer have met regularly, with the result that many of the mentally handicapped have availed themselves of the advantages of registration as Disabled Persons. One of our Mental Welfare Officers is a

member of the Bury and District Disablement Advisory Committee. A member of the staff attends the local Co-ordination Committee for children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

We are grateful for the help received from many voluntary bodies for their material assistance which supplements the statutory help which we provide and encourages us in the promotion of the welfare of the mentally sick.

RETURN OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1968.

	No. of cases in- volved	No. of visits under- taken
Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	56	140
Application for compulsory admission to hospital :		
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25)	3	8
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26)	2	4
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29)	16	34
Admission to hospital through Courts	1	2
Application for reception into guardianship	—	—
Admission to Guardianship through Courts	—	—
Statutory visiting requirements for guardianship	—	—
Preparation of case histories	26	38
Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	6	14
Progress reports in cases on licence	3	7
Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended	184	96
Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after care		
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely sub- normal)	370	—
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	747	1571
(iii) Child Guidance Cases ...	168	232
Visits to hospitals to interview patients	183	207
Liaison meetings attended	—	132
Duties in relation to admissions to Training Centres	—	170

Patients referred to Local Authority.	Mentally Ill				Severely Subnormal			
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Referred by								
(a) General Practitioners			11	18				
(b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient care			5	12				1
(c) Hospitals after or during out- patient or day treatment			5	12	1			
(d) Local Education Authorities								
(e) Police and Courts			2	4				
(f) Other Sources			2	22	45	1	3	1

PERSONS WITH SEVERE SUBNORMALITY IN HOSPITALS

Brockhall Hospital	23	22	46
Calderstones Hospital	15	4	19
Cranage Hall Hospital, Holmes Chapel	2	—	2
Mary Dendy Home, Alderley Edge	1	—	1
Moss Side Hospital	—	—	—
Newchurch Homes	1	1	2
Rampton Hospital	—	—	—
Royal Albert Hospital	2	4	7
Swinton Hospital	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospital	—	1	1
Other	1	—	2
	48	32	80

SEVERE SUBNORMALITY CASES IN COMMUNITY CARE

Cases under Supervision	46	31	77
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SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Bury and District Moral Welfare Association for local Welfare Work. They also contribute towards the costs of mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of new cases	45
Old cases still visited and helped	0
No. of visits made to Bury cases	225
No. of interviews	383

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	39
Married women with illegitimate children	6
Matrimonial problems	0
Others	0
	45

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	5
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	29
Babies placed for adoption	16
Advised regarding adoption	21
Other persons helped and advised in own Homes with many problems (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	12
Referred to another Agency	2
Babies Reclaimed after Placement	0

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Superannuations.

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	203
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service

All Bury Corporation Departments except Transport	217
---	-----

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	92
(b) Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service	20
(c) P.S.V.	12
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	60
(e) Drivers over 50 years of age	12

Children's Department.

Examinations of children	99
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TRAINING OF STUDENTS, Etc.

Over a period of nine weeks, 3 post graduate students from the Department of Social Administration, Manchester University, visited the Health Department in connection with their studies.

Bury is recognised by the Ministry of Health as a practical training Authority for the new Certificate of District Nursing.

During Nurses' Training Courses at Bury General Hospital, 34 student nurses visited the Health Department for instructional visits.

Five students were taken for practical instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoir, and three visited the Health Dept. on instructional visits.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as it is known all cases are receiving adequate medical treatment, either through their own doctor, the hospital, or the Local Authority.

Any case requiring assistance is referred to the Welfare Services Department.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F (1) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	6	—	—	4
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	10	1	—	10
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	7	1	—	9

EPILEPTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of cases	2	8	21

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of these 11 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors. One child of school age is attending a residential special school.

SPASTICS

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over
No. of Cases	5	9	9

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of these, 4 cases are visited by the Mental Health Workers. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment, and three children are attending residential special schools.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

A Chiropody Service is provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 and came into operation

on 1st April, 1960. Two full-time Senior Chiropodists, assisted by the former incumbent of the post on a sessional basis, are employed by the Local Authority. In addition, four private chiropodists working at their own premises are employed on a fee basis to supplement the service.

The type of cases treated are the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Patients make a contribution of 2s. 6d. per treatment.

The demands made upon the chiropody service continue to increase year by year. There has been a decrease in the number of school children treated, from 175 in 1967 to 96 in 1968, probably because of a reduced incidence of plantar warts.

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1968, the part-time private chiropodists gave a total of 1,591 treatments to 796 patients.

The work carried out by the full-time chiropodists during the year was as follows :—

No. of treatments given at Clinics	...	...	...	5,048
No. of treatments given in patients' own homes				1,449
No. of school children treated	...	...	...	96
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	452

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE—CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Joint Circular from the Home Office (157/50), Ministry
of Health (78/50), Ministry of Education (225/50).

Report of the work of the Committee during 1968.

The Co-ordinating Committee under the above-mentioned Circulars met at the Town Hall on six occasions during the year. The average attendance of members was ten.

The circumstances of children in 57 families have been dealt with since the first meeting of the Committee in May, 1952. The cases have been referred to the Committee as follows :—

By the Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	28
„ Borough Treasurer (Housing)	.. .. .	7
„ N.S.P.C.C. Officer	.. .. .	7
„ Chief Area Officer, N.A.B.	.. .. .	2
„ Children's Officer	.. .. .	4
„ Director of Education	.. .. .	3
„ Teachers' Association Representative	.. .. .	1
„ Probation Officer	.. .. .	4
„ Liaison Officer, County Police	.. .. .	1

Three new cases were brought forward during 1968, and fourteen family cases previously reported made a total of seventeen considered during the year. The number of children involved is 70, of which 48 are of school age. The Committee has afforded opportunity for the various cases to be discussed, and in some, collective action to be taken. A meeting once every two months appears to be able to deal adequately with the cases referred.

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County Borough of Bury
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual
Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

School Health Service

FOR THE YEAR

1968

G. A. LEVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer - Medical Officer of Health

Members of Education Committee.

The Mayor (Councillor J. LORD), Deputy Chairman.

Alderman A. H. SHAW (Chairman).

Alderman ADCOCK

„ BUTLER

„ MANNERS

Councillor DAVIES

„ DERBYSHIRE

„ DUCKWORTH

„ FINNERTY

„ FORKIN

„ KERSHAW

„ McEVOY

„ McEWEN

„ OAKLEY

„ SHARPLES

„ SKELLERN

„ SPURR

„ STOTT

„ SWINNERTON

Rev. J. R. SMITH

Rev. G. J. WILLIAMSON

Mr. O. H. AUSTIN

Mr. J. G. BANKS

Mrs. D. E. WEBB

Miss L. A. ROWLAND

Mr. H. C. KNOTT

Mr. J. GLENHOLME

Mr. D. R. BRADLEY

Dean J. CHEW

Staff.

Principal School Medical Officer :

G. A. Levell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

B. Kalcev, M.D. (Vienna), L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

M. Thomas, M.B., Ch. B. (to 31.1.68).

*A. J. Maclean, L.R.C.P.I.

*T. K. J. Leese, M.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

*J. McLenachan, M.B., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

*A. I. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Ed.).

Psychiatrist :

*L. Grimshaw, D.F.C., M.D., D.P.M

Principal School Dental Officer :

F. J. Heap, L.D.S.

Senior School Dental Officer :

F. M. Heap, B.D.S.V.U. (Manc.)

Dental Auxiliary :

Mrs. K. M. Admans.

Physiotherapist :

*Mrs. J. M. Fishwick.

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. S. M. Boothman

Orthoptist :

*Mrs. K. M. Rogerson.

Educational Psychologist :

*Mrs. J. Shepherd, B.A. (Cantab.)

Senior Chiropodists :

Miss C. Raynerd

Miss S. Cream

Superintendent School Nurse :

Miss K. Yates.

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse :

Mrs. B. Dunleavy.

School Nurses :

Mrs. W. Stansfield.

Mrs. R. Bullock.

Mrs. S. A. Wynn (to 5.5.68).

Mrs. J. A. Wildman.

Miss J. Wolstenholme (from 6.5.68).

Nursing Assistant :

Miss M. E. McGuinness.

Administrative Assistant :

Miss N. Hargreaves.

School Medical Clerks :

Mrs. J. Butterworth.

Mrs. S. M. Shaw.

Dental Surgery Assistants :

Mrs. D. Kirkby.

Mrs. M. T. Healey.

* Part Time.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for 1968.

The School Health Service continued to perform routine medical inspections of school entrants and leavers and such other medical examinations as were required.

Since the end of January, 1968, we have had no full-time School Medical Officer and it has been necessary to arrange for General Practitioners to perform much of the routine medical work of the department. The ascertainment of handicapped pupils, which requires some specialised training and experience particularly of mental testing, has been performed by the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of scabies treated at the clinics almost amounting to a minor epidemic. Each time a new case was discovered, it necessitated a thorough examination of the skin of everyone in the family. This usually resulted in more cases being found. Systematic treatment combined with disinfection of bedding and clothing eventually brought the outbreak under control.

Despite repeated advertisements it has still not been possible to recruit an additional Speech Therapist. Many Education Authorities are well below establishment in this field, and it seems that there is a national shortage of Speech Therapists.

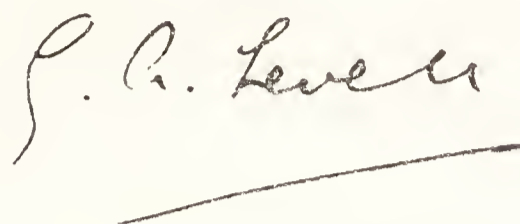
The Education Psychologist refers in her contribution to this report, to the need for additional Remedial Teachers shown by a reading survey. The Education Committee have recognised this need and are to appoint two additional Remedial teachers.

Mrs. Shepherd, our part-time Educational Psychologist for many years, has recently retired and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for her devoted work for the School Health Service.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the staff of the School Health Service, the Education Department and the Education Committee for their continued help and encouragement.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. A. Leveson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a single horizontal line that serves as a separator or underline.

Principal School Medical Officer.

8th November, 1969.

STATISTICS

The County Borough of Bury has an acreage of 7,434. The estimate of population for 1968 was 65,960.

SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH

The school population was 9,592 for maintained schools and 2,088 for direct grant schools in the town.

Primary Schools or Departments

County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Controlled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Secondary Schools

County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special Agreement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special School (E.S.N.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition there are three Direct Grant Grammar Schools: Bury Grammar School for Boys, Bury Grammar School for Girls and Bury Convent Grammar School, for which the Bury Education Committee provide school health services.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

During the year the following schools were decorated internally: Brandlesholme Primary School, Elton Junior Infants School, East Ward Junior School, St. Joseph's Junior School, Wellington Secondary Modern School.

External Decorations were carried out at: Hollins Primary School, Parr Lane Primary School, Wellington Secondary School.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The following are the arrangements which are at present being carried out.

1. Routine medical inspections are carried out in the case of all Entrants and Leavers.

A Medical Officer visits each school every term. Entrants are examined the first term they enter school. As children now leave school at Easter and Summer only, arrangements are made to examine Leavers in the last year they are at school. If they stay on at school for an extra year, they have a further examination.

2. All cases requiring reinspection and the period within which the case is to be reinspected are noted on the card. In practice coloured metal tags are attached to the top of the card so that the records can be readily removed from the file when required. The periods for reinspection are in thirds of a year (i.e. 4, 8 or 12 months). These periods fit in with the terms of the school.

The above system is used for defects found both at routine and special inspections.

At each visit to schools by a school medical officer the appropriate bunch of tagged cards is taken along. These cases are seen at the end of a routine medical inspection or at other visits specially made.

3. Periodically (at least once a term) the school nurse visits the schools and she

- (i) carries out a vision test with test type cards, and
- (ii) sees any cases referred by the teacher and makes appropriate arrangements for the child to be seen by a school medical officer if necessary. If the number is small these can be seen at the daily School Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic at the Central Clinic, or the child referred to his own General Medical Practitioner, and this is followed up later to ascertain as to whether the child was attended by his own doctor.

During visits to school by the School Medical Officer and nurse a discussion is always held with the head teacher at the end of each session. Any cases referred by the head teacher are seen or special arrangements made.

The Junior Schools are all within the same curtilage or in close proximity to an Infant School so that these may be visited for rapid surveys and examination of referred cases on the same occasions as the routine visits are made to the Infant departments. The school nurse visits each term the Junior School for spot checks and arranges for medical examination of cases referred.

Questionnaires are sent out to parents before all routine examinations.

In addition separate visits are made by a special school nurse (a S.E.A.N.) for cleanliness surveys. She would also make arrangements for any case that was brought before her to be referred to a Medical Officer.

It will be seen that there is ample and frequent contact between the school and the School Health Department.

The degree of efficiency obtained is helped in those schools where there is a keen and observant teacher to assist in bringing forward cases.

The number of entrants examined was 1,047. The number of school leavers examined was 667. In addition 190 children in other groups were examined, giving a total of 1,904.

There were 525 other periodic inspections made. These were at the Bury Grammar Schools (416) and the Convent Grammar School (109).

In addition School Medical Officers made 3,018 special inspections and reinspections, carried out either at the schools or at the clinics.

REVIEW OF THE MAIN FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Table A at the end of the report gives details of the defects found which required either treatment or observation.

Nutrition.—Although the general level of nutrition remains high there was a small increase in the number of children recorded as being of poor nutritional standard. Nine children were of poor nutrition compared with 3 the previous year. This represents 0.45% of children seen at routine medical examinations.

Skin Conditions.—The number of cases of impetigo treated at school clinics was 30.

At routine medical inspections, on the other hand, it is less common to find skin defects actually requiring treatment. In 1968 only 12 children were found at routine examination to require treatment for skin conditions, although a further 28 children required observation.

Hearing.—The majority of children found by the School Health Service to be suffering from some degree of deafness are discovered as one would expect by audiometry. This is described later. Some are, however, detected at routine medical inspections and are either referred for further tests, observed over a period of a few weeks, or referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant or the child's family doctor.

Nose and Throat.—Clinical abnormalities were found in a total of 70 children at routine medical inspection, 19 requiring treatment and 51 requiring observation. The vast majority were found during medical inspection of school entrants and most consisted of enlarged tonsils.

Lungs.—There was a reduction in the number of abnormalities detected compared with the previous year. Four required treatment and 25 required observation in 1968 compared with 7 requiring treatment and 52 requiring observation in 1967. As usual, most of them were mild bronchial infections.

Psychological.—We are becoming increasingly aware of the need to detect children's psychological problems at an early age when treatment is so much easier. In this we are largely dependent on teachers and parents bringing the children to our notice. Unfortunately parents are often reluctant to do this until the child's increasingly abnormal behaviour, perhaps antisocial behaviour, drives the parents in despair to seek advice. The Mental Health section of this report deals with Child Guidance facilities in more detail.

UNCLEANLINESS

An average of eight visits was made to each school by the School Nurse for the purpose of cleanliness inspections. The number of examinations of children for this purpose was 15,044 and the nurse concentrated her attention where experience had shown it was most needed. 4.6% children inspected in this way were found to be infested, either with nits or lice. In each case the parent was informed and advice and assistance given by the nurse. Difficult or persistent cases were treated at the clinics.

During 1967 the Council granted power to the Principal School Medical Officer to take action under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944, in cases where compulsion was necessary. So far it has not been necessary to prosecute.

There are baths and cleansing facilities at the Huntley Mount Clinic to assist the treatment of difficult cases, and also for the treatment of scabies.

The sale of special metal combs for nit treatment has been continued.

FOLLOWING UP

Medical Inspection loses much of its value if those children found to be suffering from some defect are not "followed up" in order to ensure that the necessary treatment advised has been obtained either from the child's own medical practitioner, the Hospital service, or from the services provided by the Local Authority.

If the child is not accompanied by the parent, a note is sent drawing their attention to the defect, and suggesting that treatment be obtained either from their private doctor or clinic services. This is followed up either by a visit to the child at school by the Nurse, or by home visits to the parent. Arrangements are made for re-inspection of children with defects to be made by the School Medical Officers.

This year 1,544 re-inspections have been carried out both at the School Clinics and at the Schools. In this way any defects found at routine medical inspections are followed up and treatment advised if it becomes necessary.

WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES

During the year the School Nurses have carried out the following visits.

Home Visiting by Nurses :

Homes of Ophthalmic Cases	... .. 24
Homes of Throat Cases	... .. 1
Homes of Minor Ailments	... .. 13
Homes of Infectious Disease	... .. 112
Homes re Cleanliness	... .. 146
Other visits	... .. 425
Total	... .. 721

Visits to Schools with Medical Officers	... .. 180
Other visits to Schools by Nurses—	
(a) For cleanliness	... .. 226
(b) Other visits	... .. 419
Children examined re cleanliness	... .. 15,044
Number of above unclean	... .. 691

SCHOOL CLINICS

The main School Clinics are held in the Wylde Joint Clinic. This building is very well situated in the centre of Bury but it is now nearing the end of its useful life and it is planned to replace it with a modern building within the next few years. Meanwhile a considerable range of services continues to be provided, as is seen in the table following.

Minor ailments of schoolchildren can be attended to at the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics before 10 a.m. daily.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

NAME OF CLINIC.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.
Minor Ailments.	The Wylde Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Minor Ailments.	Huntley Mount Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (during Term)
Minor Ailments.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Tues. Fri. 9 a.m. to 9 30 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Daily—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Medical Officer's Inspection Clinic.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Friday—9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Physiotherapy	The Wylde Clinic. Huntley Mount Clinic Sunnybank Clinic. Brunswick School	Monday morning. Tuesday morning. Friday afternoon. Monday afternoon. Thursday morning. Tuesday afternoon.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Tuesday—9-30 a.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	As required.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	Monday—8-45 a.m. Tuesday—8-45 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	The Wylde Clinic.	By appointment.
Dental Clinic.	Sunnybank Clinic	By appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat.	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Audiometric Clinic	The Wylde Clinic	By Appointment
Orthoptic	Huntley Mount Clinic.	Tuesday—9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Huntley Mount Clinic	Daily. By appointment
Speech Therapy.	Sunnybank Clinic.	Monday afternoon. & Tuesday afternoon.
Psychologist	The Wylde Clinic	Thursday by appointment.
Psychiatrist	The Wylde Clinic	Alternate Wednesdays. By Appointment
Chiropodist	The Wylde Clinic	By Appointment Mon.-Thurs.—9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
	Huntley Mount Clinic	Friday—9 a.m. to 10 a.m. By appointment.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

	The Wylde	Huntley Mount	Sunny- bank
No. of Children attending from 1967	15	0	1
„ „ discharged during 1968	515	74	29
„ „ still attending at end of 1968	8	0	0
„ fresh children who attended during 1968	508	74	28
„ attendances	1018	189	54
Clinic open	253 days	201 days	253 days
Average attendance per child	2	2.6	1.9
Average daily attendance	4	0.9	0.2

Altogether 409 parents were seen at the Clinics during the course of the year.

CASES ATTENDING CLINICS.

The nature of the cases treated at all Minor Ailments Clinics are given below :—

Ringworm, Scalp	1
Ringworm, Body	—
Scabies	70
Impetigo	30
Other skin diseases	257
Minor Eye defects—External and other (but excluding defective vision and squint)	29
Minor Ear defects	24
Miscellaneous	40

Infectious Diseases in Children of school age

Measles	135
Scarlet Fever	5
Dysentery	5
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping Cough	3
Pneumonia	2
Hepatitis	9
Salmonella	1

Total ... 161

We have pressed forward with our campaign for immunisation against certain diseases. Full facilities are available and parents are urged to use these provisions and so help to raise the percentage of children protected in the town.

PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS AND MEASLES.

Completed Primary Courses—Number of persons under age 16.

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64		
Measles	4	128	155	139	485	75	986
Diphtheria	236	428	48	12	66	31	821
Whooping Cough	223	421	47	12	24	22	749
Tetanus	243	434	55	19	108	376	1235
Polio	234	515	59	21	71	14	914

REINFORCING DOSES—Number of persons under age 16.

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64		
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	232	530	62	729	42	1596
Whooping Cough	—	230	523	59	98	24	934
Tetanus	1	232	531	65	731	52	1612
Polio	—	234	493	54	737	58	1576

In order to give a more complete picture, pre-school children have been included in the two tables above. As may be expected, primary courses of immunisation predominate in the very young children, whilst it is normal to give reinforcing doses against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis in the year a child commences school.

In addition, vaccination against measles is now available for all children over the age of 12 months who have never had measles.

B.C.G. VACCINATION (Against Tuberculosis)

School Children's Scheme (under 14 years of age).

1. Number skin tested	759
2. Number found positive	54
3. Number found negative	676
4. Number vaccinated	675

Arrangements are made to vaccinate school children of 13 years of age against tuberculosis thus giving them protection during early adult life, where experience has shown the disease is most likely to occur. The procedure is carried out either at School or the Clinic, and involves a single skin test in the forearm, which causes no upset, and by which the Doctor can tell if the child requires vaccination. The B.C.G. vaccination is done on the upper part of the arm, just like smallpox vaccination, although the reaction is slower and the resulting scar normally much smaller.

Consent forms are circulated to all the parents of children of the appropriate age for them to indicate whether or not they wish their children to be protected.

By arrangement with Bury General Hospital those children who give a strongly positive skin test have a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic. So far no cases of active tuberculosis have been found in this way.

The figures above give the number immunised. All for whom we received parental consent were completed by the end of the year. This scheme commenced in 1959.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
% positive tuberculin reaction (Heaf Test) in 13 year old schoolchildren...	15.3	14.4	24.1	14.8	13.6	15.5	11.5	7.6	7.1
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pulmonary T.B. notifications	10	16	8	18	17	11	12	11	9

SCABIES

The number of cases of scabies treated at school clinics was 70 compared with 9 in the previous year.

HEART CONDITIONS

School Medical Officers frequently detect a heart murmur at routine medical inspection in school. The majority of these are not of any significance but occasionally they are due to a congenital heart lesion. In such cases, or in case of doubt, the procedure is to refer them for Specialist advice with the agreement of the family doctor.

The following table shows the number of heart murmurs which were felt by the School Doctor to be worthy of observation or further investigation.

			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
Observation	...	...	33	2	2	37
Referral	...	...	1	—	—	7

DIABETES

There are 5 children on the Diabetic register at Bury General Hospital, 1 of whom has had in-patient treatment.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

X-ray examinations of School Children referred from the Clinic are performed at Bury General Hospital.

The majority of these have been X-rays of the nasal sinuses.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

A part-time Physiotherapist attends the Wylde, Huntley Mount and Sunnybank Clinics and also Limefield Special School, at regular intervals. Treatment is given in accordance with medical recommendations.

The work done by the physiotherapist on behalf of the School Health Service in 1968 is as follows :—

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

	The Wylde	Sunnybank	Huntley Mount	Limefield
No. of children treated	16	3	3	3
No. of attendances	73	—	24	71
No. of children discharged	13	2	1	—
No. of defaulters	1	—	—	—
No. who are still attending	2	1	2	3

Analysis of cases.

Asthma	1	1	1	—
Pes Planus	6	—	1	—
Lack of co-ordination	—	—	1	—
Torticollis	—	1	—	—
Spastic	—	1	—	3
Bronchitis	3	—	—	—
Intoeing	1	—	—	—
Pes Valgus	4	—	—	—
Genu Valgum	1	—	—	—

Ultra Violet Light—Wylde.

No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	12
No. of children discharged	...	...	...	...	7
No. of children still attending	...	...	...	...	5
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	96

Analysis of cases :

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repeated colds	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

EYE DEFECTS

The commonest condition encountered is defective vision due to errors of refraction. A simple vision test is performed by the school nurse during the child's first year in school, at the ages of 7 and 10 years, and again in the final year at school. In addition to this the nurse tests the vision of children if the teacher reports any suspicion of poor eyesight, or at the request of the parent.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

I am indebted to Mrs. K. M. Rogerson for the following report :—

The total number of Bury school children attending the Orthoptic Clinic during 1968 was 294. Of these 72 were new cases referred by Mr. McLenachan the Ophthalmic Surgeon from eye clinics held at The Wylde and Bury General Hospital. 18 children had surgery for squint at Birch Hill Hospital.

In addition, children from areas outside Bury were seen by arrangement with Bury General Hospital and Lancs. County Council to observe and treat their cases of squint.

EAR DISEASE AND HEARING

A clinic is conducted on alternate Fridays at the Wylde Clinic by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Dr. A. I. Goodman.

In the last few years the number of children referred to the Consultant because of partial deafness has shown a considerable increase. This has not been because of any increase in the actual incidence of partial deafness but because of more efficient detection of children with hearing defects. Routine audiometric screening, as described below, brings to light many cases previously overlooked.

The Consultant Surgeon paid 20 visits to the School Clinic during the year.

Attendances were as follows—

First consultation with Surgeon	36
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon	88
	<hr/>
Total	124
	<hr/>

Analysis of new cases—

Enlarge tonsils and/or adenoids ...	13
Otitis Media	1
Sinus infection	4
Partial deafness	9
Other conditions	9
	<hr/>
Total	36
	<hr/>

AUDIOMETRY

A Peter's Basic Diagnostic audiometer is available in the Department.

It is the intention to visit every school to screen all the children. This year 1,212 children were examined at school. In addition 131 pure tone tests were carried out at the Wylde Clinic in cases referred by the Medical Officers.

All children with defects discovered by Audiometry are referred to the School Medical Officer for further investigation and treatment; by the Consultant if necessary.

SPEECH THERAPY

I am indebted to Mrs. S. M. Boothman for the following report :—

The total number of school children receiving treatment for speech defects during 1968 was 150; 118 of these were boys, which follows the usual pattern of the distribution of speech defects as a predominantly male disability. In addition three pre-school children attended the speech clinic. 55 children were interviewed with their parents and of these, 42 were admitted.

Analysis of cases :

School children—

Multiple Dyslalia	81
Sigmatism	15
Stammer	18
Stammer and Dyslalia	7
Retarded speech development	10
Retarded speech development, and Dyslalia	12
Retarded speech development, associated with Spastic Hemiplegia	1
Hearing Impairment, contributing to Dyslalia	3
Apraxia	1
Dysarthria	2

Pre-school children—

Dyslalia and primary stammer	1
Retarded speech development	1
Retarded speech development associated with Spastic Hemiplegia	1

The total number of attendances throughout the year was 2,118.

The small speech therapy department has continued to broaden its field, despite the fact that, although the establishment has been officially increased to two, there remains only one Speech Therapist to cover all the schools in Bury. There are two sessions each week at the clinic on Sunnybank Road, Unsworth, while Huntley Mount Clinic remains the main centre for speech therapy. In March, a weekly session was started at Greenhill Primary School, to provide more convenient facilities for the schools in the western area of the town. Weekly visits to Brunswick Special School for the educationally subnormal have continued during the year, although this is by no means sufficient to deal adequately with the needs of these children. In October arrangements were completed for regular

visits to the Junior Training Centre, where three children received shortened periods of treatment twice weekly, which is more appropriate to their mental ability. Again this is a totally inadequate service for the Training Centre, but it is impossible to do more in the time available. In all, 130 school visits were made during the year and 36 homes were visited, either for treatment or for further consultation with parents.

The number of children discharged this year was 48 :—
36 have been cured;

7 have improved to the highest standard considered possible for them;

2 have either left school or removed from the district;

2 have ceased attending;

1 has been returned to the waiting list, due to constant failure to attend.

A further 21 have received treatment and are now under observation for varying lengths of time.

The waiting list has once again increased in length and at the end of the year stands at 64. This does not appear to be a very great number, but taking into account the average yearly throughput of the the speech clinic, it represents a waiting period of about eighteen months—obviously a situation that should be remedied.

Students from Manchester School of Speech Therapy have continued to attend the clinic for practical experience and their attendances have been increased to two full days each week during the College term. Their presence goes some way towards reducing the waiting list as they are, in their second year of training, well able to do some valuable treatments, thus enabling a small additional number of children to be admitted for speech therapy sooner than would otherwise have been possible.

Co-operation from Medical Officers, teachers, nurses and staff has, as ever, been invaluable and much appreciated. Parental co-operation is essential in speech therapy and it is a pity that not all parents realise this and that by failing to follow advice given them, treatment is unnecessarily prolonged. Fortunately, however, the vast majority of parents willingly give their children all the help and encouragement they need to continue their efforts to achieve normal speech.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropodist is available each morning either at the Wylde Clinic (Monday to Thursday) or Huntley Mount Clinic (Friday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to deal with cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

96 children made 452 attendances. 81 of these were suffering from Veruccae.

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
New assessments and placements.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968 :—		1. Blind 2. Partially sighted (1) (2)	3. Deaf 4. Partial hearing (3) (4)	5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate (5) (6)	7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N. (7) (8)	9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects (9) (10)	TOTAL cols. 1—10 (11)	
A	How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	boys	—	—	1	3	12	18
		girls	—	—	—	—	1	11
		boys	—	—	1	2	—	12	16
B	How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	girls	—	—	—	—	9	9
		boys	—	—	—	—	—	—
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(i) of those included at A above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed— B(1) and (ii)	—	—	1	2	—	12	16
		—	—	—	—	—	9	9

**CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION
AT SCHOOL**

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1968 :

- (i) Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 7
- (ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 ... Nil
- (iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 Nil

As at 23rd January, 1969

	1. Blind 2. Partially sighted (1) (2)	3. Deaf 4. Partial hearing (3) (4)	5. Physically Handicapped 6. Delicate (5) (6)	7. Maladjusted 8. E.S.N. (7) (8)	9. Epileptic 10. Speech Defects (9) (10)	TOTAL cols. 1-10 (11)
B How many pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of :—						
(1) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained.	boys girls	— 2	4 3	— —	— —	44 51
	boys girls	2 —	— 1	3 —	1 —	6 1
	boys girls	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1
(2) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) wherever situated	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	boys girls	1 1	2 —	1 3	— —	6 5
(3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(4) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
C How many children from the Authority's area were boarded in homes and not already included in B above	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
D How many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(i) in hospitals	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics etc.)	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(iii) at home	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
E Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944; and boarded in Homes.	boys girls	4 3	7 4	5 3	1 1	59 60
Totals of A(3); B(i) to (iv); C and D(i) to (iii) above	2	1	—	—	—	—

MENTAL HEALTH AND CHILD GUIDANCE

The mental health services of the Corporation have been making rapid expansion and progress. These services have been integrated with the School Health Services with benefit in dealing with Child Guidance and allied problems.

I am indebted to Dr. L. Grimshaw (Consultant Psychiatrist) for the following report :—

This year has continued to give evidence of the adverse effects of marriage difficulties on children. We have seen more and more how parental separation and especially divorce causes emotional illness in young children. On the other hand this has to be balanced against the harm which is caused by parents who have to remain together in an atmosphere of mutual resentment and recrimination.

These considerations often place us in a dilemma when parents request advice on the solution of marriage difficulties.

Individual children treated at Clinic	...	...	52
Number of attendances	...	...	149
New cases referred by :—			
General Practitioners	...	...	16
Director of Education	...	...	14
Children's Department	...	...	5
Courts and other sources	...	...	4

MEDICAL REPORTS ON COURT CASES

The School Health Service is frequently asked to submit reports in cases of children due to appear in the Juvenile Court. During 1968, 62 reports have been requested concerning 53 children. On 52 occasions there was nothing relevant to report but on 10 occasions it was possible to submit information for the benefit of the Court.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, etc.

The percentage of parents attending at routine inspections was :—

"Entrants"	...	...	83.8%
"Leavers"	...	...	0.4%

Parents are encouraged, and previously notified as to time and place of the routine medical inspections, so that the defects found may be pointed out and steps taken to remedy the abnormality discussed. A record of the child's history of infectious and other diseases is asked for from the parents.

The number of parents who have also accompanied their children to the Clinics is 381 at The Wylde, 3 at Huntley Mount Clinic and 25 at Sunnybank Clinic.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK

During 1968 the number of school dinners provided totalled 1,311,356—an increase of 52,460 over the previous year. The meals were supplied from one central kitchen and nineteen school kitchens to all maintained schools, the Castlecroft Day Nursery and the Bury Convent Grammar School and its Preparatory department.

In July, 1968, the School Meals Service ceased to supply dinners for the Bury Convent Grammar and Preparatory Schools when the new kitchen on the school premises came into operation.

With the opening of the kitchen at the new St. George's School, Unsworth, on 25th March, 1968, the number of schools without cooking kitchens on their own premises was reduced to seventeen. These schools receive meals from the central kitchen and other larger school kitchens, the meals being transported in insulated containers by school meals vans and served in dining centres in or near the several schools.

On 18th March, 1968, the Brandlesholme School Kitchen re-opened after conversion from traditional equipment to L.A.S.M.E.C. cooking equipment, whereby the capacity of the kitchen was increased from an output of 100 meals daily, in order to cope with the increasing demand for school dinners.

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme 1,313,703 x $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles milk were supplied to school children during 1968.

In accordance with Government policy the supply of milk to children in secondary schools ceased at the end of the summer term, and thereafter milk was supplied only to children attending nursery, primary and special schools.

HOME TUITION

Home tuition was commenced for a blind child on 21st October, 1968, and is still continuing.

NURSERY SCHOOL

Elton Nursery School continued with an average number on roll of 40 children aged 3-5 years.

SWIMMING POOLS

Attendance of School Children :

Technical College Pool	...	...	...	...	...	36,996
Corporation Pool	...	...	...	...	...	28,709

(1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968).

Sampling of Swimming Pool Water, 1968.

		Bacterio- logical	Chemical
Public Swimming Pool	...	11	—
Municipal Technical	...	4	1
Bury Grammar School	...	3	—

PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT

I am indebted to Mrs. J. Shepherd (Educational Psychologist) for the following report:—

During the year 76 new cases have been examined.

Distribution of I.Q. :

I.Q. below 50	18	Severely subnormal
I.Q. 50-75	21	E.S.N. school
I.Q. 75-90	27	Dull-normal
I.Q. 90-110	14	Average
I.Q. 110-135	3	Above average

Distribution of ages :

Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infant School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Junior School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

During the summer term, a reading survey was carried out among almost all the children in their first year in the Junior Schools.

Reading backwardness among children within the normal range of intelligence—(that is all children above the level of ability usually considered suitable for Special Educational Treatment in an E.S.N. school) is a long standing problem.

The idea of a survey of reading attainment among first year Juniors arose out of discussions between the Head Teachers and the Psychologist in the autumn of 1967. Our first Remedial Teacher was appointed in January, 1968, and although this has not entirely resolved the problems of reading backwardness, it was one important factor in making a Survey possible. The other enabling factor was the generous help given by the Education Department in the person of Mrs. Simpson. We were anxious to include a Group Intelligence Test, and Mrs. Simpson most kindly undertook not only the administrative work involved, but the organisation, in her office, of the scoring of these tests, and their correlation with the scores of reading attainment. This involved a massive amount of clerical work, which could not otherwise have been done.

There is still a good deal of information to be extracted from the figures, and much follow up work needs to be done, but it is already clear that all the schools in the survey have some children who are seriously backward in reading. The Education Department has also obtained estimates from the Heads of all Junior Schools of the numbers of children throughout their schools whom they consider to be in need of remedial teaching of reading.

Among the children surveyed 118 were found to be seriously backward in reading. The 19% of first year Juniors—that is roughly one in six—shown in our Survey to be backward readers are not a homogeneous group. Some will be children of very limited ability, often additionally handicapped by unhelpful home backgrounds. Their educational progress is inevitably slower than average, but unless they are recognised and given appropriate teaching, they will not do as well educationally as they might.

Other children in the group will be of average or above average ability, failing in school work for a variety of reasons—e.g. frequent changes of school or frequent absences, neurological anomalies, often including poor concentration, emotional stress or emotional immaturity.

The dull children are not likely to respond well to intermittent teaching of reading given by a visiting teacher. They need systematic and sympathetic teaching in small remedial classes. Teaching by peripatetic remedial teachers is only likely to show good results if the dull children are not included, and the groups are kept small—three or four children at most. Some children need individual teaching, at least for a time.

It is clear that the services of one remedial teacher are not sufficient for all the children who need this help to receive it.

Finally, it must be stressed that 67% of the children surveyed are good readers—some are very good indeed—and a further 14.5 can be considered fair. The number of poor readers found in any one school depends on a variety of circumstances, many of them not within the school's control.

We know that 118 first year Juniors need help and Headteachers estimate about 300 primary children need it. The remedial teacher is perhaps over-extended in teaching the present 60-70 children each week.

REPORT OF THE ORGANISER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Primary Schools.

Since my last report three schools, Greenhill, Chesham and Unsworth St. George's have been officially opened, thus providing many more children with the environment, a hall containing fixed and portable apparatus, for the development of their physical and mental needs. There is still a need for the co-operation of parents in encouraging their children to change for the physical activities lesson, an encouragement which will help in the creation of habits of cleanliness and a healthier child.

More playing fields are being provided but it is tragic that even after a short period of time this valuable space for school games is being curtailed by the building of pre-fabricated classrooms. During the last twelve months over 700 pupils have obtained the Preliminary Swimming Certificate and almost 300 children have been awarded the Advanced Certificate which includes tests for life-saving and artificial respiration. Many children have also been successful in obtaining awards for survival swimming.

Secondary Schools.

The visit to Lilleshall, the National Centre for Physical Recreation was made last May, when over 100 children and staff enjoyed a two-day stay in a beautiful environment, learning to live and work together in the pursuit of valuable healthy exercise.

The physical needs of the Secondary School child are catered for by a widening choice of activities, there being over thirty different worthwhile physical pursuits being carried out in the authority's Secondary Schools.

It is pleasing to see groups of boys and girls enjoying the countryside on a camping expedition, away from the polluted air of our towns, learning to look after themselves and being given an opportunity to develop their character by being presented with situations requiring decision, perseverance and courage and providing the young person with an opportunity to find out about himself/herself. I look forward to more of these outdoor activities taking place and the time when the authority possesses its own outdoor activities centre when more people can benefit from such worthwhile pursuits and learn more about a healthy life.

DENTAL SERVICES

I am indebted to Mr. F. J. Heap, L.D.S., for the following report :—

Routine inspections and treatment were completed in 43 schools during the year. For the first time in many years complete coverage of all the school children has been achieved.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1969 :—

(i) Form 7 Schools	...	...	...	...	10,140
(ii) Form 7M	...	...	...	...	79
(iii) Form 11 Schools	...	...	...	...	40
					10,259
				Total	...

PART 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils who have received a Full Medical Examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)		
1964 and later	37	37	—
1963	870	862	8
1962	140	140	—
1961	41	41	—
1960	33	33	—
1959	29	29	—
1958	19	18	1
1957	15	15	—
1956	25	25	—
1955	28	28	—
1954	25	25	—
1953 and earlier	642	642	—
Total	1,904	1,895	9

Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964 and later	—	1	1
1963	25	66	91
1962	4	15	19
1961	1	4	5
1960	—	4	4
1959	1	1	2
1958	—	3	3
1957	1	—	1
1956	—	3	3
1955	2	1	3
1954	—	1	1
1953 and earlier	14	7	21
Total	48	106	154

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 1895 — 99.53%
 Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 9 — 0.47%

TABLE B.—Other Inspections.

Notes : A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1,474
Number of Re-inspections	... ..	1,544
		Total ... 3,018

TABLE C.—Infestation with Vermin.

Notes : All cases of infestation, however slight, are included in table C.

The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	... ..	15,044
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	... ..	203
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	... ..	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	Nil

PART II
DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspections	
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total		
4	Skin	T	10	—	2	12	358
		O	22	2	4	28	5
5	Eyes—a. Vision	T	29	14	5	48	253
		O	12	16	—	28	192
	b. Squint	T	13	1	2	16	93
		O	7	—	1	8	62
	c. Other	T	1	—	2	3	29
		O	—	—	—	—	—
6	Ears—a. Hearing	T	3	2	1	6	8
		O	18	—	2	20	—
	b. Otitis Media	T	5	1	—	6	—
		O	11	—	—	11	—
	c. Other	T	1	—	—	1	16
		O	7	—	1	8	—
7	Nose and Throat	T	18	—	1	19	15
		O	49	—	2	51	1
8	Speech.....	T	11	—	—	11	2
		O	16	—	—	16	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	5	—	1	6	—
10	Heart	T	1	—	—	1	—
		O	33	2	2	37	—
11	Lungs	T	2	1	1	4	1
		O	22	2	1	25	—
12	Developmental—a. Hernia	T	1	—	—	1	—
		O	5	—	—	5	—
	b. Other	T	2	2	2	6	—
		O	24	2	—	26	—
13	Orthopaedic—a. Posture	T	—	—	1	1	—
		O	5	2	1	8	—
	b. Feet	T	5	1	—	6	8
		O	18	—	—	18	—
	c. Other	T	—	—	—	—	57
		O	5	2	1	8	6
14	Nervous System—a. Epilepsy	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	1	—	1	2	—
	b. Other	T	1	—	—	1	6
		O	3	—	—	3	—
15	Psychological—a. Development	T	—	—	—	—	2
		O	11	1	1	13	1
	b. Stability	T	3	—	1	4	9
		O	33	1	4	38	—
16	Abdomen	T	—	—	2	2	1
		O	7	2	1	10	—
17	Other	T	5	—	1	6	40
		O	27	3	5	35	—

PART III

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	29
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1315
TOTAL	1344
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	848

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear	6
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	80
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment	46
TOTAL	143
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1968 known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) during the calendar year 1968	—
(b) in previous years	18

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	19
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	19

TABLE. D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness for which see Table C. of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	1
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	70
Impetigo	30
Other skin diseases	257
Total	358

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	52

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	150

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments.....	40
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	675
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. U.V.L.	12
2. Physiotherapy	25
3. Vaccination and Immunization	1,723
4. Orthoptic	294
5. Chiropody	96
Total (a) - (d)	2,865

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes.
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? —

2. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 7, 10 and 15 years.

3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes.
- (b) If so, at what age? .. 15 years.
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? Yes.

4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? Vision screening by School Nurses.
Referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon.
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? .. School Nurses. Abnormals then tested by School Medical Officer.

5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? Yes.
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? —
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? .. A School Nurse specialising in the work

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

The year ended 31st December, 1968.

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT.

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1320	678	97	2095
Subsequent visits	2148	1204	142	3494
Total visits	3468	1882	239	5589
Additional courses of treatment commenced	184	23	10	217
Fillings in permanent teeth	1920	2491	265	4676
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2598	175	—	2773
Permanent teeth filled	1537	2240	240	4017
Deciduous teeth filled	2255	166	—	2421
Permanent teeth extracted	63	642	74	779
Deciduous teeth extracted	1425	292	—	1717
General anaesthetics	—	—	—	—
Emergencies	267	123	33	423

Number of Pupils X-rayed	27
Prophylaxis	36
Teeth otherwise conserved	15
Number of teeth root filled	8
Inlays	—
Crowns	—
Courses of treatment completed	1840

ORTHODONTICS.

Cases remaining from previous year	—
New cases commenced during year	—
Cases completed during year	—
Cases discontinued during year	—
No. of removable appliances fitted	—
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	17

PROSTHETICS.

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	—	7	—	7
Number of dentures supplied	—	7	—	7

ANAESTHETICS.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

INSPECTIONS.

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils 6282
 (b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils 553
 Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment 3664
 Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment 3664
 (c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic 810
 Number of (c) found to require treatment 375

SESSIONS.

Sessions devoted to treatment 1096
 Sessions devoted to inspection 43
 Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education 28

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